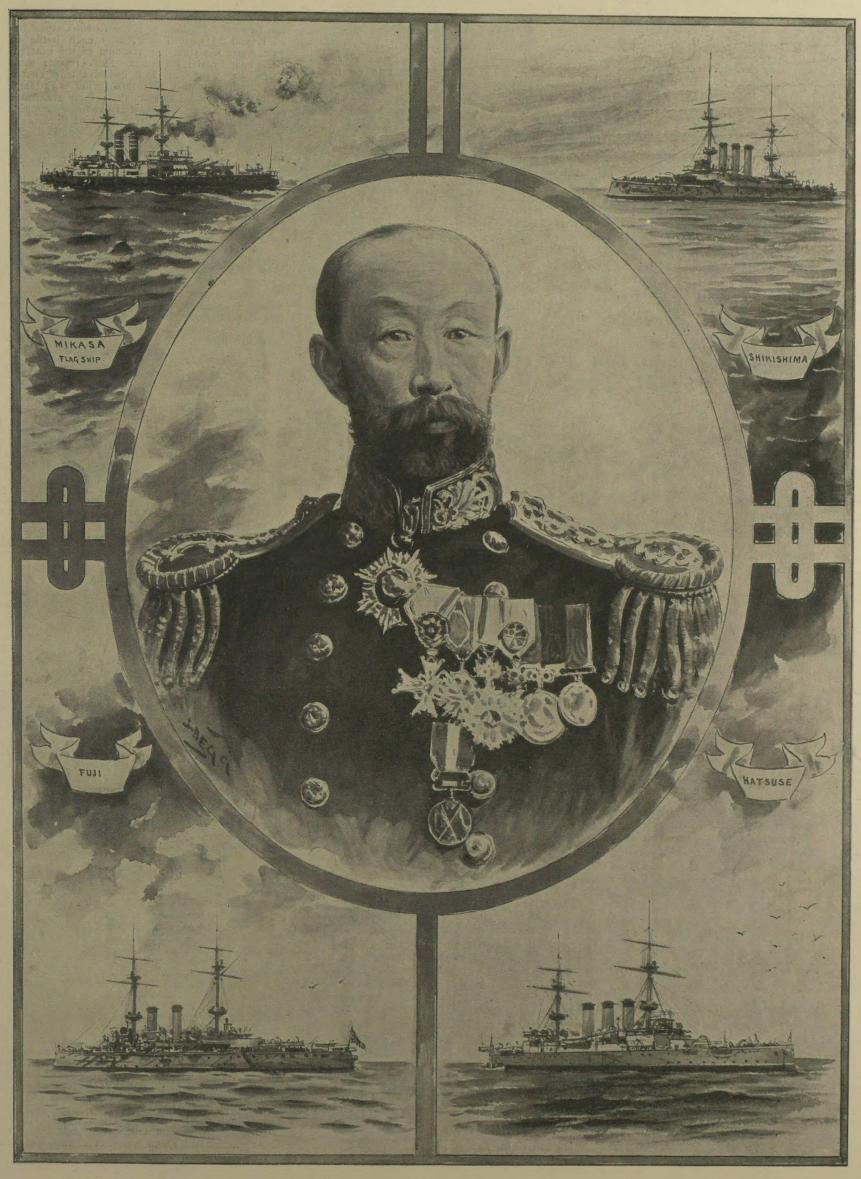
REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3387.—vol. cxxiv.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904

SIXPENCE.

The Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved.



OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

Politics would be very dull but for the personalities. A sporting public is grateful to statesmen who lighten the dreary round of argument with flashes of wrath. It is not always clear why an eminent politician should seize upon this or that allegation as an aspersion on his personal honour. When party feeling runs high, allegations fly thick and fast; and it is best, on the whole, to treat them all with equanimity. That was Disraeli's policy. He regarded invective as "a great ornament of debate," and was really ruffled by it only once in his life, when O'Connell called him "the lineal descendant of the impenitent thief." Nowadays we are much milder than O'Connell. One statesman reproaches another with "calumny," and is told that this may be "Pretty Fanny's way," but "if a man cannot curb his tongue better than that, 'Pretty Fanny' should not be First Lord of the Treasury. On the other side, it is explained that "calumny," whatever the dictionary may say, does not mean wilful and deliberate misrepresentation. In short, it is purely Pickwickian.

It is well to remember that, for by no other rule can recrimination pursue the harmless tenour of its way. When a legislator who has just been ordered to pay a thousand pounds damages for libel tells his constituents that the members of the Government are the worst "liars" he has ever known, he must not be taken literally. When the Free Churches in this country declare Chinese labour in the Transvaal to be slavery, and an outrage on Christian sentiment, and when the Free Churches in the Transvaal declare it to be nothing of the kind, do not jump to the hasty conclusion that Christian sentiment is calumniated by somebody. The terms employed in this controversy, too, are subject to the genial influence of Mr. Pickwick. When a prominent Free Churchman affirms that his Transvaal brethren ought to be excommunicated, he is manifestly speaking in a Pickwickian, not a Papal sense; for what have Wesleyans to do with excommunication? When the statesman who has said that "Pretty Fanny should not be First Lord of the Treasury" subsequently admits that "Pretty Fanny" has been his life-long friend, surely there can be no rankling offence between them, only a little tiff.

Many years ago the House of Lords was dreadfully incensed with Mr. Gladstone for saying that it was "up in a balloon." There was a popular song at that time-

Up in a balloon, boys, up in a balloon;

All among the little stars, and round about the moon. This must have aggravated the outrage. Ancient

noblemen shook with rage at the innuendo. Round about the moon, forsooth! A nice occupation for our old nobility! Lord Granville, amid a chorus of withering sniffs, strove to pacify the irate Peers, without shaking their conviction that the man who had sent them up in a balloon ought not to be First Lord of the Treasury. Lord Rosebery has lately recalled this incident, and shown that it can be viewed with historical calm. I fancy that by this time he is of the same mind with regard to a more recent explosion.

A Swedish lady takes strong exception to what she believes to be a suggestion in this Journal that the Swedes should be Russian subjects and children of the Czar. "It is an absurd mistake," writes our correspondent; "there is no Swede living that would declare himself 'the child of the Little Father' unless he had taken the Russian nationality. I do not think many have done so. It is unfortunately true that the Finns are Russian subjects; but there is a strict frontier between Sweden and Finland which, I am sure, no Swede is anxious to cross." Recent experience has not made the Finns enthusiastic for Russian rule. The gentle art of making enemies has been practised by the Czar's bureaucrats in Finland with such success that many Finns must envy the subjects of King Oscar. Russia is said to have a "civilising mission" in Asia; and some of the Central Asian tribes she has assimilated without difficulty, having first reduced their number (as at Geok-Tépé) for the purposes of this experiment. But European races are of a different fibre; and the bureaucrats have not ventured to assimilate the Finns by Skobeloff's method with the Turcomans.

A correspondent at York sends me a cutting from the Yorkshire Herald, describing some "unfortunate Leap Year developments" at Hull. "A father found his favourite daughter in tears. She had proposed to a young man who had been on visiting terms with the family, thinking he would appreciate the 'joke.' He accepted her, and declares he will keep her to the bargain." What the father said does not appear; but he had three courses open to him. He might have discoursed to that favourite daughter thus: "My dear, what possessed you to suppose that a proposal of marriage could be taken as a joke? No young man jokes when he proposes; why should he think you were

joking? He is bound by the point of honour when he asks a girl to marry him; so must you be now you have asked him. So dry your tears, and make the best of Or papa might have said this: "A nice mess you have made of it, and all on account of this silly notion of feminine independence in Leap Year. But you will have the consolation of knowing that your marriage against your will must be a lesson to other women not to make fools of themselves." Or he might have laughed like John Browdie: "Rubbish, my lass. No girl of mine marries a man she doesn't want. You tell that young man that if I catch him round here, he'll need a bone-setter!"

I have a suspicion that it was the third course which commended itself at once to that Yorkshire parent. There is another tale. "A girl went on her knees before a young man who worked in the same factory, and, surrounded by her laughing companions, said, 'Wilt thou have me for thy lawful wedded wife?' The young man remarked that this was the very thing he desired, and the girl is in a predicament because he now refuses to set her free." I regret to say there is no predicament. No girl is bound to keep a contract like that. Should that broken-hearted young man appeal to the laws of his country he will get no redress. His affections have been trifled with; henceforth he is a waif upon the ruthless flood of time. I see that Dr. Hollander, the phrenologist, declares love to be "an unwarrantable predilection for one person, of which the only cure is marriage." Even this remedy is denied to that sad wight at Hull. Two centuries ago he might have found comfort by lampooning the sex in verse. But nowadays nobody reads lampoons or verse. And those girls at Hull are in tears! Crocodiles!

Another correspondent writes: "I have been reading a debate on the subject of sleep. Sir, the babe is not more sweetly immersed in slumber at the proper hour than the middle-aged person who now addresses you. What is the cause of this boon? Is it a mind conscious of rectitude? Is it a new novel by a bosom friend? No, Sir; it is a bowl of bread-and-milk. Despite the proud man's contumely, I eat this at the club every night at bedtime. It is said by some members to be a degrading spectacle. Brandy-and-soda and a devilled biscuit they can understand; these are 'in the movement.' But bread-and-milk! Strangers are brought in to look at me. I hear them murmuring, 'Ah! I see: one of your oldest members; second childhood. Dear, dear!' Am I insulted? Do I write to the committee? No, Sir; my revenge is deadlier than that. While my detractors are cursing sleep as the mocking phantom that hovers over the pillow, but will not touch the eyelids, I am immersed, as I remarked before, in the innocent and refreshing torpor of the babe. I have kept this secret from the world till now; but pure benevolence bubbles up in my character like a spring gushing from a rock. Sir, to the four corners of the earth reveal this message of health: a modest taste for cakes and ale, the open bed-room window, the morning bath; above all, the bowl of bread-and-milk at

I had never heard of the Magpie Club until I read this advertisement: "The members read each other's manuscripts, and the worst review any newspaper dared to print is tepid compared with the candour of criticism in our Club." The advertisement, needless to say, is written by a publisher, who holds, with some show of reason, that masterpieces which have passed this fiery ordeal have nothing more to fear. The author who has been genially discussed by his brother and sister Magpies can face the ordinary reviewer with a smile. I am not quite sure that the publisher is wise in issuing this challenge. "Calls us tepid, does he? We'll show him!" This may be the battle-cry of reviewers, put on their mettle. No man likes to be told that his work has already been done for him, and done much more thoroughly than he ever did it. "Magpies, indeed!" he may exclaim. "Most officious birds! Let them keep their meddlesome beaks out of my business!"

The author who has been mangled by the Magpies, and served up on toast by the reviewer, may be a little flustered, even if he have all that equanimity of the Red Indian at the stake which distinguishes authors now. He may say to his publisher, "Why on earth couldn't you leave those reviewing beggars alone? They were nice and tepid, and now you have made 'em scalding!" I see no way out of it but to embellish each volume with choice bits of Magpie criticism-soft bird-calls like these: "This dreadful stuff gave me a sleepless night. I lay awake hating it, as Paula Tanqueray would say"; "The mighty effort with which I restrained myself from throwing the manuscript into the fire has shattered my nervous system. My doctor says that if I remain a member of the Magpie Club, I shall be a hopeless wreck." I do not say that such assertions of independent judgment would disarm the professional critics, but they might secure for the volume a sale which would be denied to its own merits.

THE WAR: AN EXPERT COMMENTARY.

BY R. N .-

Interest once more centres at Port Arthur, where Admiral Makaroff has arrived, and where apparently, as a consequence, more energy has been infused into the defence. Admiral Togo, who is still in command of the containing force, has given us a very detailed account of the fresh fighting off the port. Two incidents stand out by reason of their novelty. The Russian destroyers appear to have attempted to drive off the Japanese boats, with the result that a smart engagement of a hand-to-hand nature ensued. And secondly, the Russian cruisers came to the rescue of their hardpressed friends. The net result was one Russian destroyer captured and sunk, with the greater portion of her crew; a few men on the Japanese side killed and wounded, and an unknown number of mechanical mines strewn in front of the harbour entrance. The affair is a mere episode, and its significance, like that of the bombardment by the fleet which followed, lies in the continued importance which the Japanese evidently attach to the sealing up of the Russian squadron.

It will be noticed that, after each battle off the

port, there are persistent rumours of the evacuation of the place by the Russians. Such reports should be received with caution. It is conceivable, of course, that the condition of things in Port Arthur is extremely disagreeable. But so long as the railway remains at the command of the garrison, it is not to be supposed that the latter are in grave straits, or, indeed, nearly so badly placed as were the British forces in Ladysmith. If Admiral Makaroff can, as has been shown, reach the port from St. Petersburg, so can the supplies which are most urgently needed. And anything like an evacuation to avoid surrender before investment would be a blow to the prestige of Russia of tremendous import. On the other hand, the garrison of the place cannot fall far short of 20,000 men, including the crews of the men-of-war. And it may well be that such a step has been under consideration in view of the Japanese landing on the peninsula for the purpose of cutting off the port from its sources of supply. Once the communications by land are closed, the fall of

the fortress is only a question of time.

An interesting point is raised by the use of the heavy guns of the fleet for purposes of bombardment. There are twenty-four 12-in. guns in the six battle-ships composing the squadron, and each gun is said to have fired five rounds, throwing altogether one hundred and twenty of their huge shells into the city. This is the fourth time we have been told that the place has been bombarded, and assuming that only five rounds per gun were fired on each occasion, this will make a total of twenty rounds from each 12-in. Now, the life of a 12-in. gun, or rather, its inner tube, is reckoned at about one hundred rounds only, or at least, it is deemed necessary to make a thorough examination after a hundred rounds have been fired in order to determine how much the gun has suffered from the determine how much the gun has suffered from the erosive effects of the propellant used. Presumably some rounds had been fired with full charges previous to the ships' going into action, for target practice and the like; but even without this, at least a fifth part of the life of each gun must have been expended. The matter is one which must seriously engage the attention of the Japanese com-manders, for it is currently believed that no means are manders, for it is currently believed that no means are available in Japan for re-tubing their heavy ordnance. It may be, of course, that spare guns have been provided, although this is a matter on which it should not be difficult to obtain information. And, again, some guns have been known to remain effective after two hundred rounds had been fired from them. In any case, we may be quite certain that Admiral Togo at Port Arthur and Admiral Kamimura at Vladivostok are guite certain to be aware of this factor, and will are quite certain to be aware of this factor, and will not, therefore, waste their heavy projectiles or need-lessly use up the efficiency of their principal ordnance.

In last week's commentary it was inferred from certain movements of the Japanese in Korea that it might be their intention to run a line of fortifications across the narrow part of the peninsula, from Gen-San through Ping-Yang to Chinampo, or perhaps a little north of Ping-Yang to Chinampo, or perhaps a little north of this. This hypothesis receives support in a telegram from Chemulpo to the *New York Herald*, in which it is stated that "the present scheme of the Japanese is apparently to mass an army at the narrowest part of the country above Ping-Yang, and there to await the Russian attack." This is not to say that the Japanese may not presently advance to the Yalu or further, but it is more likely that the prince we do the contraction. is more likely that, having made the position practically impregnable, they will then, having the command of the sea, turn the position of the Russians on the Yalu by

landing behind it.

It is, of course, entering the realms of pure conjecture to speculate at the present time upon what may be the outcome of the movements on either side so far as they have been reported. It seems possible. however, to regard as most unlikely an advance of the Japanese to Harbin, or, indeed, to any place further from the sea than Liao-Tang or Mukden. It will be a sufficiently decisive achievement if they can capture the two great naval ports and force the Russians to withdraw from Manchuria. Again, so far as the Russians are concerned, if they are unable to hold Port Arthur and Vladivostok-and so far as the first-named is concerned, they appear to reckon this as almost lost already—and cannot prevent the Japanese from turning them out of Liao-Tang, it would not be surprising if they withdrew to Harbin until such time as they could assemble there an army strong enough to reinvade the Their difficulty, even more than that of the Japanese, will be transport, the greater portion of the materials for this essential adjunct to the advance having to be brought over the single line of rails from Russia. It is just as well, perhaps, to look forward to some such result of the present campaign as is here indicated, and to watch the dispositions and actions of the opponent forces with these circumstances in view.

PARLIAMENT.

On Mr. Pirie's motion, condemning the language of certain Ministers, notably the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in favour of preferential tariffs, Mr. Balfour restated the policy of the Government as that which he had laid down at Sheffield. He did not maintain that the views of his collegues were identical, but that the views of his colleagues were identical; but they differed less, perhaps, than did the Opposition leaders about Home Rule and Army Reform. When the Government appealed to the country it would be upon the Sheffield programme and no other. Mr. Asquith contended that Mr. Balfour was not opposed to Mr. Chambeldin's reliev Chamberlain's policy on principle, but only as a matter of temporary expediency. Lord Hugh Cecil concurred in this view, and twenty-six Free Trade Unionists went into the Opposition lobby. The motion was defeated by a majority of 16

by a majority of 46.

Mr. Lloyd-George raised a debate on the administration of the Education Act. He said there were 80,000 Passive Resisters, and that the Welsh County Councils would not consent to apply the rate in the manner prescribed by the Act. Sir William Anson denied that the Act was unpopular. In the main it was working very well. Mr. Balfour argued that the Act had really put the Nonconformists, though they would not admit it, in a better position than they had before. It entailed no greater expense than the School Boards, and the policy of the Opposition would prove much more expense. policy of the Opposition would prove much more expensive if they essayed to buy out the Voluntary schools. The Government had a majority of 120, all the Nationalists present voting with them. But on the following day Mr. Redmond moved a reduction of the Irish Education vote, and on a division, taken at three in the afternoon, the Government were put in a minority of eleven. There was much excitement, but Mr. Balfour insisted on proceeding with the public business.

The atmosphere of the Lords, usually below freezing point, as Lord Rosebery said at Newcastle, was made electric by his attack on Mr. Balfour. By applying the word "calumny" to a statement of Lord Rosebery's as to the discussions in the Cabinet before the resignations of Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton, the Prime Minister had "outraged the decencies of Parliament." Further, Lord Rosebery likened Mr. Balfour to "Pretty Fanny" in Thomas Parnell's poem. The atmosphere in the Lords has now resumed its habitual temperature.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE," AT THE IMPERIAL.

That engaging little costume comedy of the elder Dumas, or rather Mr. Sydney Grundy's adaptation, "A Marriage of Convenience," has been revived at the Imperial Theatre, Mr. Lewis Waller resuming the rôle of Imperial Theatre, Mr. Lewis Waller resuming the rôle of the Comte de Candale, which he created at the Haymarket. It is all sheer artifice, of course, with its convent-bred heroine who learns to love her husband better than the hero of her schoolgirl romance; with its lover who in the topsy-turvy relations which the "new morality" requires is always made ridiculous; and with its husband who is amazed to find himself growing jealous of his own wife. But the irony and the humour, the wit and the sentiment, are so neatly woven together that even to-day the piece pleases by woven together that even to-day the piece pleases by its pretty tricks and its gracious urbanity. Mr. Waller can wear a costume, can adopt an air, can point an epigram, or woo a lady, all in a gallant, hearty way, and he has in Miss Grace Lane a Comtesse of refreshing naïveté and sensibility, and in Mr. Thomas Kingston a Chevalier who is less broadly comic than Mr. Cyril Maude, but more conceivable; while resonant Mr. Sydney Valentine makes again as truculent a champion of the old morality as could be desired.

"HIGH JINKS," AT THE EMPIRE.

The new Empire ballet is much better than its title While conceding all that the public is said to demand in the way of modern innovation, the concessions are made with so much refinement and good taste that the production maintains successfully the traditions of the house that gave London "Katrina," "Orfeo," "Monte Cristo," and, more recently, "Old China." The deliberate sacrifice of plot may have been rendered necessary by the curious attitude of the theatres; certainly no more slender thread of story was ever seen, or lost, in a ballet. It is an affair of dances that are nearly all modern, set to music gathered from many sources, and cleverly welded by Leopold Wenzel, whose own work would surely have satisfied the most exigent critic. Madame Lanner's skill in arranging the series of modern dances is bewildering: she seems to have taken While conceding all that the public is said to demand modern dances is bewildering: she seems to have taken from them everything that jarred upon the eye elsewhere. Perhaps it is the long experience of her pupils that enables them, with her aid, to extract a charm from cakewalks and other aberrations of the modern dance. The most noticeable individual performance is that of Mlle. Genée. One must write of her work in terms of highest praise. The great dancer is drawn into the picture; she must perforce discard the traditional costume associated with her art, and accept her share of the limitations that have been imposed upon composer and ballet-mistress. Like all truly great dancers, Mlle. Genée has adaptability, and her modern, upto-date work is hardly less fascinating than the more difficult and delicate developments of the Italian school, of which her last pas seul, the subtle brise that in one form or another has drawn all Italy to the feet of great dancers, may be noted as a remarkable example.

Mr. Percy Wadham's etching, "St. Mary-le-Strand," forms an interesting souvenir of a picturesque corner of Old London, now demolished by the house-breaker. India-paper proofs signed by the artist, of which only a limited number of copies will be issued, can be obtained for one guinea net each, from Mr. P. A. Gilbert Wood, 6-11, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

MUSIC.

On Thursday afternoon, March 10, Miss Fanny Davies and Mr. Ffrangcon Davies gave a very charming recital in the St. James's Hall. The programme was an original one, and began with instances of old Flemish music collected by Elewyck. Miss Fanny Davies aloved them with old Flemish music collected by Elewyck. Miss Fanny Davies played them with grace and refinement. The last specimen, "Le Coucou," was written for the carillon, and Miss Davies used the celeste as the best substitute. She also played the Sonata in F minor of Brahms, and showed the breadth and dignity of rendering that one is already familiarised with in her playing. As a technical triumph, she gave a fine performance of Rubinstein's scales. Mr. Ffrangçon Davies sang a Bach cantata that is but little known, "Amore Traditore," for bass voice and cymbals—Miss Davies accompanied him on the harpsichord—and a selection of Schumann's songs. Mr. Ffrangçon Davies is always an artist, but his Mr. Ffrangçon Davies is always an artist, but his intonation and phrasing were peculiarly beautiful in the Bach cantata and three old Welsh melodies arranged by Mr. John Thomas.

The evening of Thursday, March 10, was a busy one in the musical world. The Royal Choral Society gave "Israel in Egypt" at the Albert Hall. The chorus seemed to lack its customary vitality, the popular "Hailstone" chorus being deficient in force. Mr. Andrew Black and Madame Kirkby Lunn gave highly finished renderings of their selections. highly finished renderings of their solos.

On the same evening Miss Ethel Hirschbein made a successful first appearance at the Bechstein Hall. She has a rich and beautiful voice, highly trained and sympathetic. She sang Gluck's "Divinités du Styx," Beethoven's beautiful "In Questa Tomba," and Schubert's "Aufenthalt."

FINE-ART PLATES.



"A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM!"

After the Royal Academy Painting by Wright Barker,

A Photogravure; engraved surface, 20 in. by 16 in. Artist's Proofs, limited to 200, £2 2s.; Proofs, £1 11s. 6d.; Prints, £1 1s. each. In Water-Colours, 10s. 6d. extra.

ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF PRICES FREE. INSPECTION INVITED.

"THE MASTERS OF POSTER ART."

FORTY-EIGHT COLOURED PLATES FOR 225. PROSPECTUS FREE.

PHOTOGRAVURE DEPARTMENT, 198, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

ART AND HUMOUR.

THE "SKETCH" PORTFOLIO OF THIRTY-TWO PLATES. Twelve by PHIL MAY.

PRICE ONE SHILLING (by Post, 1s. 3d.).

THE SKETCH OFFICE, 197, STRAND, W.C.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

The History of Twenty-five Years, 1856-1865. Sir Spencer Walpole, K.C.B. Two vols. (Longmans, Green. 24s.)

Letters of Lord Acton to Mary, Daughter of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Edited, with an Introductory Memoir, by Herbert Paul. (Allen. 15s.)

The Lion of Gersau. "Sirrah." (Heinemann. 6s.)

Yarborough the Premier. A. R. Weekes. (Harpers. 6s.)

The Money-Maker. Georges Ohnet. Translated by F. Rothwell, B.A. (Chatto and Windus. 6s.)

Charles H. Osmund Airy. (Longmans. 6s. 6d.)

Matthew Arnold. G. W. E. Russell. Literary Lives. (Hodder and Stoughton. 3s. 6d.)

The Vineyard. John Oliver Hobbes. (Fisher Unwin. 6s.)

Through the Lands of the Serb. M. E. Durham. (Arnold. 14s.)

The Watcher on the Tower. A. G. Hales. (Fisher Unwin. 6s.)

The Watcher on the Tower. A. G. Hales. (Fisher Unwin. 6s.)
Behind the Footlights. Mrs. Alec Tweedie. (Hutchinson. 18s.

Behind the Footlights. Mrs. Alec Tweedie. (Hutchinson. 18s.)

A Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales. Jonathan Nield.
Third Edition. (Elkin Mathews. 4s.)

The Magnetic North. Elizabeth Robins. (Heinemann. 6s.)

A Shooting Trip to Kamchatha. E. Demidoff. (Rowland Ward. 21s.)

The Sons of the Clergy: 1655-1904. E. H. Pearce. (Murray. 5s.)

Three Years in the Klondyke. J. Lynch. (Arnold. 12s. 6d.)

Disraeli: A Study in Personality and Ideas. Walter Sichel. (Methuen. 12s. 6d.)

The Gage of Red and White. Graham Hope. (Smith, Elder. 6s.)

NOTE.

It is particularly requested that all Sketches and Photo-GRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. 'All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor will be pleased to consider Column Articles on subjects of immediate interest, but he cannot assume responsibility for MSS. or Sketches submitted. MSS. of Poetry can on no account be returned.

HARWICH

ROYAL BRITISH MAIL ROUTE.

HOOK OF HOLLAND-QUICKEST ROUTE TO HOLLAND

AND CHEAPEST TO GERMANY.

Daily (Sundays included) at 8.30 p.m. from Liverpool Street Station

ACCELERATED SERVICES TO BERLIN, DRESDEN, VIENNA, AND MUNICH.

Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars between the Hook of Holland, Berlin, Colog and Bâle. ANTWERP, every Week-day at 8.40 p.m., from Liverpool Street Stati

DIRECT SERVICE to Harwich, from Scotland, the North, and Midlands. Restaurant Car between York and Harwich.

The Great Eastern Railway Company's Steamers are steel screw vessels, lighted throughout by electricity, and sail under the British Flag. HAMBURG, by G. S. N. Co,'s Steamers, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ESBJERG, for Denmark and Scandinavia, by the Royal Danish Mail Steamers of the U.S.S. Co. of Copenhagen. Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Particulars of the Continental Manager, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.

LIVERPOOL STREET HOTEL adjoins the London terminus. Particulars of H. C. AMENDT, Manager.

ONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

GREENORE (CARLINGFORD LOUGH, IRELAND).

Excellent accommodation is provided at the LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S HOTEL at GREENORE, the improvement and enlargement of which has been completed. Conveniently arranged Bungalows have also been erected in a pleasant situation facing Carlingford Lough.

GOLF LINKS (18-HOLE COURSE) and Club House have also been provided by the Company, and of these RESIDENTS IN THE HOTEL HAVE FREE USE. Full pension from 70s, per week.

Passengers with Through Tickets between England and the North of Ireland are allowed to break the journey at Greenore.

FREDERICK HARRISON, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

EXCURSIONS FROM ST. PANCRAS,
With Bookings from City, Greenwich, and Woolwich Statio s. will be run
to ALL PARTS of

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES, DERBYSHIRE, LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE, THE LAKE DISTRICT, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND.

PROGRAMMES containing particulars may be had on application to Mr. G. Arnold, District Superintendent, St. Pancras Station; Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, and Branch Offices; or to any MIDLAND STATION-MASTER or AGENT in the London District.

Derby

JOHN MATHIESON, General Manager.

LONDON BRIGHTON & SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

CHEAP DAY RETURN TICKETS.—BRIGHTON, from
12 15 p.m., rist Cl.; ros.; Pullinan, 12.

Lickets to Worthing by these Trains.

EASTBOURNE.—From Victoria, Sundays, 9 25 a.m., rst Cl., & 11 15 a.m. Pullinan
Week-days 9.50 a.m., 1st Cl. & Pullinan.

Day Return Tickets, 105 1st Cl.; r2s. Pullinan.

COUTH COAST HEALTH RESORTS. Cheap Day Return Tickets (r, 2, 3 Class) Week-days to Brighton, Worthing, Littlehampton Bognor, Seaford, Eastbourne, Berkill, & Hastings. Also WEEK-RND TICKETS every Friday, Saturday, and Sunday to these places, and to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. Details of Supt. of the Line. Brighton Kailway, London Bridge Terminus.

O.P.L. EASTER CRUISES' IN SUNNY LANDS. The Orient-Pacific Line will despatch

the ss. "CUZCO,"

For GREECE, CONSTANTINOPLE, &c.,

From MARSEILLES on April 1.
Passengers leave London March 31, arriving back in London in

29 DAYS; or, if landing at Marseilles, in

To SOUTH OF SPAIN, MOROCCO, &c., From London March 31, arriving back April 15.

15 DAYS for 15 guineas and upwards.

Managers { F. GREEN and CO. ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and CO. } Head Office; Fenchurch Avenue For PASSAGE apply to the latter firm at 5, FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C., or to West-End Branch Office: 28, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.

THE AUTOTYPE FINE ART GALLERY,

74, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

OPEN FREE DAILY from 10 to 6.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION IS INVITED TO THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF AUTOTYPE (CARBON) REPRODUCTIONS OF FAMOUS WORKS OF ART.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

The Company has now on view a collection of Selected Examples, tastefully framed, and at moderate prices,

FRAMED AUTOTYPES possess distinctive Fine Art Character, and, being eminently suitable for Home Adormnent, prove acceptable Presents. Illustrated Leaflet Post Free

THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY, LONDON.

A LITTLE SPARK prays day and night for the health

CANARY ISLANDS. - LAS PALMAS. sician and t

THE CANARY ISLANDS CO. (Limited), 5, Lloyds Avenue, E.C. ANNES.—Htl.Beau Site. Famous Tennis Cts., Gdns. (Mr. Tom

Fleming, Lawn Tennis Professional). Finest English Home on Riviera. New Managent, Improved cuisine. Large Hall. New Restnt. Band twice daily. Nearest golf course ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL. Enlarged, Redecorated, Refurnished, First-Class.
No Attendance charges. Most moderate Lariff, Lovely Sea Views.
Apply to Manager.

C HURCH BELL FOUNDRY,

MEARS & STAINBANK,

OUEEN'S HALL.—Sunday Afternoon Concerts.
SUNDAY NEXT, at 3.30. QUEEN'S HALL. ORCHESTRA.
Conductor, Mr. Henry J. Wood. Tickets, it to 5s. Admission Free. At the

L ONDON HIPPODROME,
CRANBOURN STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C.
Managing Director, Mr. H. E. MOSS.
TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 8 p.m.
AN ENTERTAINMENT OF UNEXAMPLED BRILLIANCE.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

The second Levée of the season,
THE KING'S LEVÉE. held at St. James's Palace on
March 14, will be memorable
for its democratic presentation. His Majesty drove
from Buckingham Palace in state, in the state carriage drawn by cream-coloured horses, and the escort was furnished by the 2nd Life Guards. An unusually



SEPULCHRAL RELICS AT BERMONDSEY: SKELETONS UNEARTHED ON THE SITE OF THE ABBEY.

Bermondsey Abbey was situated on what is now the site of the Bermondsey Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen. It was, at its foundation in 1082, a monastery. At the request of Richard II., it was converted into a Benedictine abbey, which was demolished in 1537. Loose chalk stones surround the bodies, a fact that suggests Saxon or Norman burial.

large assemblage crowded the historic apartments of St. James's, and in addition to the throng of diplomats and military men who paid their respects to their Sovereign was a purely civic gathering, consisting of the Mayors of the Metropolitan boroughs of Shoreditch, Poplar, Deptford, Finsbury, Hampstead, Holborn, Berbhard, Green, St. Paperas, and Lambath, who was a proper to the property of the ditch, Poplar, Deptford, Finsbury, Hampstead, Hollorn, Bethnal Green, St. Pancras, and Lambeth, who were presented by the Duke of Fife. Another presentation, which may be taken as a sign of the times, was that of the Rev. R. J. Campbell, successor to Dr. Parker at the City Temple, who was presented by the Bishop of London. Episcopacy introducing distinguished Nonconformity to the Sovereign at St. James's Palace is a spectacle to stir

certain ancient ghosts of that venerable building, and to remind them that the prejudices they once embodied are likely soon to be as ghostly as themselves.

The Prince and Princess of THE PRINCE AT Wales began a week's visit to Portsmouth on the afternoon PORTSMOUTH. of March 12. Their Royal Highnesses were welcomed at the Dockyard Station by Admiral Sir John Fisher, who entertained his visitors

at luncheon, and then accompanied them on his barge to inspect Captain Bacon's submarine flotilla. The Prince went down into one of the vessels, and spent twenty minutes inspecting it. Her Royal Highness also went on board the uncanny craft for a few minutes, but the Prince alone ventured on a cruise below water. Afterwards their Royal Highnesses visited the Victory. On Sunday they attended the dockyard chapel, and after service inspected several contingents of school-children.

The wording of the Royal Assent to the Labour Importa-CHINESE LABOUR. tion Ordinance gave rise to certain misconceptions in the public mind, which led to an explanatory communication to the Press. The phrase that "his Majesty had been pleased not to disallow the ordinance," although the usual one in giving assent, and the announcement that the provision could not come into operation for some time, led sanguine persons to imagine that there was some hitch or qualification in the matter; but this was not so. The delay is simply to permit of certain necessary arrangements being made with the Chinese Government in accordance with the Treaty of Peking.

Sham fighting on a large

THE SUBMARINE

scale with submarine boats as effective weapons has formed TRIALS. an important chapter in our naval history during the past week. On March 8 the operations began with an attack on Portsmouth by the Home Fleet under Admiral Wilson. The battleships Anson, Benbow, Empress of India, Hood, Resolution, Revenge, Royal Oak, Royal Sovereign, and five cruisers approached the harbour during the and live cruisers approached the harbour during the night, and were met by a tremendous fire from the forts. Under cover of this cannonade, the submarine flotilla, commanded by Captain Bacon, slipped out of harbour, each submarine screened by an escorting torpedo-boat destroyer. Suddenly the destroyers put about and returned to port at full speed, pursued by the fire of the attacking ships, leaving the submarines, which had already dived, to creep up unobserved to the enemy's vessels. Before the attacking crews were aware of the presence of their stealthy adversaries, a submarine had risen alongside of four battleships of Admiral Wilson's fleet, claiming them as prizes of war, on the idea that in actual warfare they could have blown them out of the water with torpedoes. On the following Monday, in presence of the Prince of Wales, who was on board the Mercury, the submarines were again tried, but this time they were less successful. Once more the idea was the defence of Portsmouth, and the submarines went to encounter the battle - ships much in the same manner as on the previous Tuesday, but their escorts were hampered by the enemy's heavy fire. When the submarines dived, luck deserted them. Two of them lost their periscope, (the instrument with which they can see what is hap-

pening above the surface of the water) and they were thus rendered useless. The others failed in their torpedo work, and Admiral Wilson therefore claimed to have pierced the first line of defence of our greatest naval arsenal. Altogether, the experiments have been most instructive.

Dublin is THE "IRISH indulging LANGUAGE WEEK." in a week of devotion to the national tongue that should set Mr. George Moore's heart dancing a jig. The opening day of the demonstration, which is intended to show the strength of the Gaelic League, was given up to a procession through the streets, in which ladies, footballers, and hurlers participated, and which was made more picturesque by tableaux representative of Irish historical or legendary characters and incidents, or touching acters and incidents, or touching on some topic of the day. Thus, a cage containing a "masher," a Christy Minstrel, and a stage Irishman, bearing the legend "Fallen Stars," was intended to imply that the League had caused the substitution of national entertainment for the music-hall humour that at one time apparently dominated the Irish people. Another tableau was directed against the Board of Education's edict against the teaching of "foreign languages" in their schools below a certain standard, Irish being excluded thereby. The challenge to this was a group of little girls dressed in home-manufactured clothes, reading and learning Irish, and bearing bannerettes with the inscription, "Down

with the National Board! Now should Mr. Moore rejoice exceedingly, and apply himself with renewed zest to the study of the language of the Emerald Isle.

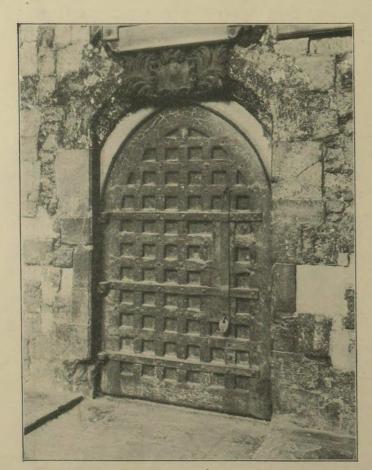
THE BLOW TO TRUSTS. President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Knox have scored heavily in the decision just arrived at by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Northern Securities case. The Court has sustained the decision given by the lower Court against the merger of the Great Northern and the



THE REMAINS OF A MAN OF THE STONE AGE, DISCOVERED IN GOUGH'S CAVE, CHEDDAR.

The bones of a man of the Stone Age, with his weapons around the bones of a man of the Stone Age, with his weapons around him, were recently unearthed in Cheddar. A few feet away from the remains, which were found under a stalagmite floor six inches thick, ran the cable by which electric light was supplied to the cave. The flint knives and flakes also found are shown in the foreground of the photograph.

Northern Pacific Railways under the name of the Northern Facinc Kallways under the name of the Northern Securities Company. The Court has declared its supremacy, and while refusing to give an opinion on the economic soundness of Sherman's anti-trust law, it declares that that measure has power over any combination which directly restrains inter-State trade. The formation of the Northern Securities Company was alleged to be a mere investment, but this contention the Court refused to recognise. Other trusts may now be freely proceeded against if they come under the heading of conspiracies against legitimate competition. The President and the Attorney-General were the first to take action against the formation of the Northern



THE PROPOSED OPENING OF THE CHAPEL OF THE PYX, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, TO THE PUBLIC: THE DOORWAY.

The Pyx Chapel, which, it is hoped, will be opened to the public, was one of the vaults in which the Crown Jewels were kept before they were deposited in the Tower, after the monk Richard de Podlicote and others had aeposites in the total, after the mind technical act control and three mass flayed alive and his skin nailed to this door. The Chapel was also the repository for the standards of weight, measurement, and coinage, as well as documents.



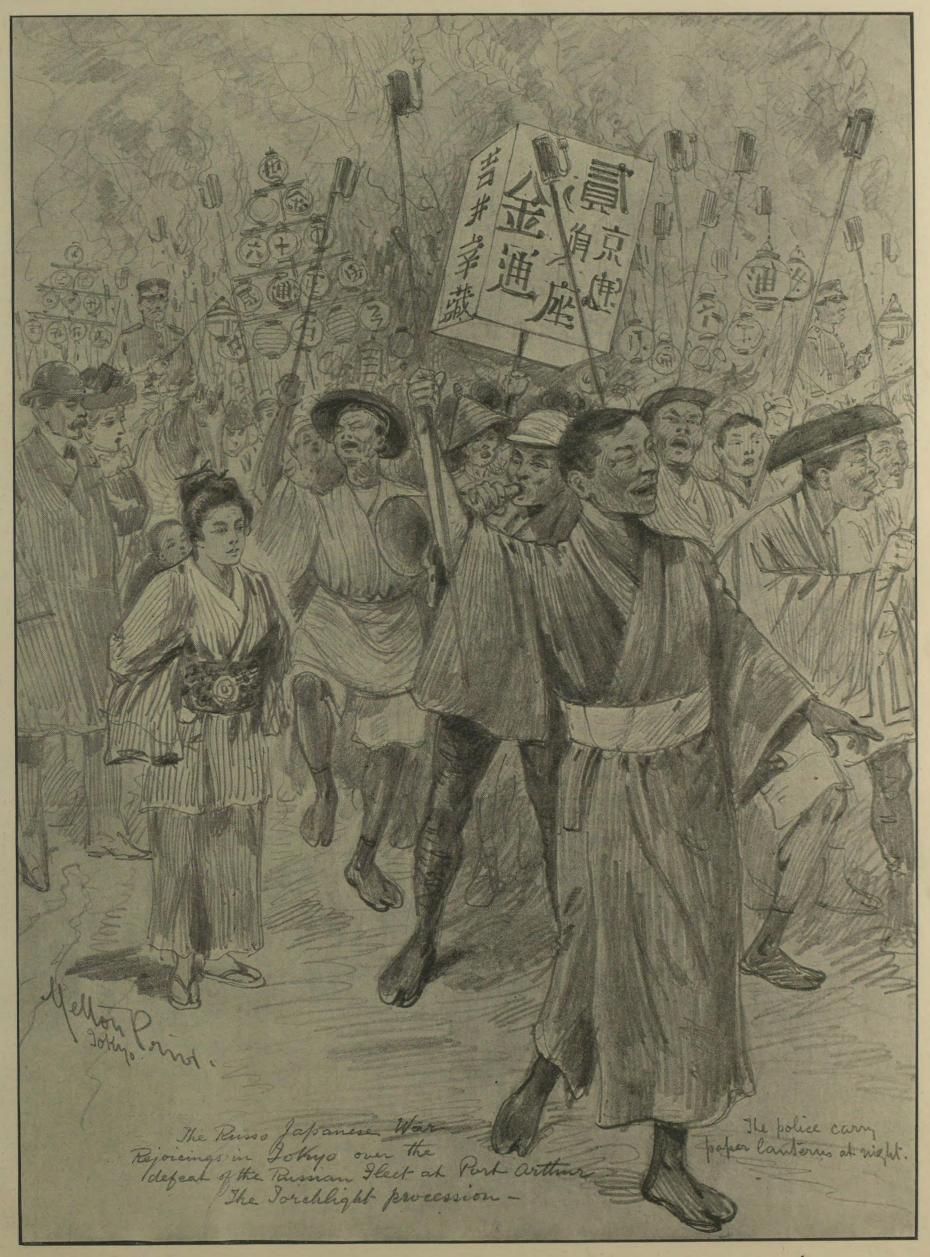
A NEW MEMBER OF THE ACADÉMIE DES BEAUX-ARTS: M. CAROLUS DURAN WORKING ON HIS PICTURE FOR THE SALON.

Carolus Duran takes the late M. Gérôme's place as member M. Caronic des Beaux Arts. His picture for the next Salon, at which he is shown at work in his studio, bears the title, "Le Vieux Marchand d'Éponges."

M. Duran was one of the promoters of the "split" which gave Paris two annual salons. He is president of the National Society of Fine Arts, and perhaps the most famous contemporary French portrait-painter.

REJOICINGS IN TOKIO OVER THE DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT PORT ARTHUR.

Sketch (Facsimile) by Melton Prior, our Special Artist in the Far East.



THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION THROUGH THE STREETS.

Great popular rejoicings took place in Tokio on February 10, on the Japanese naval successes becoming generally known. The streets were paraded by crowds singing national successes, and carrying torches, flags, coloured lanterns, transparencies, and war-pictures. The processions, which were accompanied by bands, gathered round the Palace walls, and also visited the Government offices.

Securities, on the ground that it was an "unlawful combination and conspiracy. Their contention has now been conclusively upheld.

OUR PORTRAITS.

OUR PORTRAITS.

G.C.B., P.C., there passed away on March 7 a diplomatist of considerable distinction whose work has been partially if not wholly forgotten by that person of short

by his efforts that a college at Red River Settlement, founded by his predecessor, was revived. He also established a ladies' college in London. Dr. Machray, who was born in 1831, was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, obtained a foundation scholarship at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a Wrangler in 1855, was ordained in the same year, and elected to a fellowship in his College. Three years later he was chosen Dean of the College and an examiner at the University approintments followed by the Pertorship of University, appointments followed by the Rectorship of

support of motions bearing upon questions of education. and was consulted as to the provisions of the Act of 1870, with special regard to the famous Cowper-Temple Clause. In conjunction with Lord Dudley, he was instrumental in founding the reformatory for boys at Woodbury Hill.

Mr. Lewis Vernon Harcourt, who has been returned unopposed for the Rossendale Division, has had no experience of official work, but served a long and useful apprenticeship to politics as private secretary to his



Photo. Elliott and Fry THE LATE MR. ERSKINE NICOL, A.R.A., R.S.A. PAINTER



THE LATE REV. DAVID MELVILLE. FORMERLY CANON AND SUB-DRAN OF WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.



MR. L. V. HARCOURT, RETURNED UNOPPOSED FOR ROSSENDALE.



THE LATE LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, G.C.B., P.C., DISTINGUISHED DIPLOMATIST.



Dhate Elliott and Ery THE LATE MOST REV. ROBERT MACHRAY, PRIMATE OF ALL CANADA.

memory, "the man in the street." In the winter of 1835 and 1836, when he was eighteen, Lord Augustus, together with his father, the second Marquis of Ely, and his mother, a Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Adelaide, was invited to dine with the King at the Adelaide, was invited to dine with the King at the Pavilion at Brighton, and then the career he was destined to fill so ably was decided. The King, learning that he hoped to enter the Diplomatic Service, lent him his aid, with a hearty "And so you shall, my boy, and I will look after you," a promise that was partially redeemed, and would have been wholly so had not King William died on the very day upon which his protégé's first appointment in diplomacy was dated. This took him to Berlin as an honorary Attaché. Seven years later he received his first salaried post, that of Attaché at Stuttgart. Yet another

that of Attaché at Stuttgart. Yet another four years and he was chosen to act as Secretary to Sir Stratford Canning on his special mission to the Courts of Europe, an appointment followed by those of Secretary Legation at Stuttgart and Berlin, Extraordinary to the Emperor of Austria, Minister and afterwards Ambassador in Berlin, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and Governor of New South Wales and Norfolk Island. Lord Augustus married Miss Greville, daughter of Admiral H. Greville, in 1845.

Mr. Erskine Nicol, who died on March 8, was an Associate of the Royal Academy and a member of the Royal Scottish Academy, to each of which in turn he was a regular contributor. Born at Leith in 1825, Mr. Nicol received a commercial education in his native Academy in Edinburgh. His early days, devoted to the teaching of drawing and the painting of portraits in Edinburgh, were characterised by a continual endeavour to make both ends meet, and this doubtless accounts for his migration to Dublin where accounts for his migration to Dublin, where

the lived for three or four years. From Dublin he returned to Edinburgh, and there began the series of contributions to the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy that led to his election as a member of that body. In the same way his removal to London marked the beginning of the exhibits at the Royal Academy, which caused his appointment Royal Academy, which caused his appointment as Associate in 1866. Among his most popular pictures, many of which have been engraved, are "Interviewing their Member," "Donnybrook Fair," and "The

The Most Rev. Robert Machray, D.D., Primate of All Canada and Archbishop of Rupert's Land, whose death is announced, was, above all, a missionary Bishop,

of his acceptance of the see of Rupert's Land in 1865 he spared no effort to keep in touch with his diocese. He had been but a few months at his post when he undertook a long journey in severe weather in order that he might gain at first hand knowledge of the work being done among the Indians and the settlers in remote districts. To the same end he frequently summoned conferences of clergy and laity. The importance of education appealed to him, himself a distinguished scholar, especially, and it was entirely

and from the time

Madingley in 1862, the Bishopric of Rupert's Land in 1865, and the Archbishopric of Rupert's Land and Primateship of All Canada in 1893. At the same time he was created Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Rev. David Melville, better known as Canon Melville, who died at Worcester on March 8, at the age of ninety-one, resigned his preferments in August 1902, owing to the state of his health; but at the request of the late Lord Salisbury retained his Canon's residence. The Canon received his first education at Shrewsbury School, passing from there, as scholar, to



THE STORAGE OF WATER FOR THE TROOPS IN SOMALILAND: PREPARING A CANVAS-LINED TANK.

Brasenose College, Oxford. Ordained deacon in 1840, he became successively Tutor in the University of Durham, first Principal of Hatfield Hall, Durham, Rector of Shelsley and of Great Witley, Rural Dean of Worcester, and an Honorary Canon of the Cathedral, at the same time acting as an examiner of the National Schools in the diocese, and a Governor of the King's School. In 1881 he was appointed Canon-Residentiary of the Cathedral, and five years later, on the death of Canon Wood, Sub-interested in Dean. Keenly

Liberal-he was

father, Sir William Harcourt, when he was Secretary of State for the Home Department and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Harcourt, who was born on Feb. 1, 1863, was educated at Eton. He married Mary Ethel, only daughter of the late Mr. Walter H. Burns, a partner in Mr. Pierpont Morgan's banking business, in 1899.

A HUNGARIAN NESTOR.

The long period of obstruction and suspension of Constitu-tional order in Hungary has at last concluded during a curiously emotional and dramatic scene in the Diet.

emotional and dramatic scene in the Diet. The Independent party contemplated as a forlorn hope a last appeal to the Government; and in the absence of M. Kossuth, through illness, M. Thaly, the aged poet and historian, was chosen to speak in his place. He began with little hope of success, but so persuasive was the eloquence of this "aged, sweet-tongued chief" as he described the sufferings of time-expired soldiers' families, to whom the breadwinners could not return on account of the political deadlock, that he soon had the Ministers at his feet. Members of both sides crowded round him and embraced him, and in his own words, "Hungary again became a constitutional country." The machinery of State will move again, recruiting will recommence, will move again, recruiting will recommence, and time-expired soldiers will be restored to their homes.

THE GERMAN STAFF AND THE BRITISH ARMY.

Mr. Stead has been telling people at Cape Town that he is ashamed of

present. England will endeavour to bear his displeasure. When she was assailed by calumny abroad, Mr. Stead was active in the propagation of fantasies which gave great satis-

faction to her enemies. The German Military
Staff has issued a commentary on the Boer War,
and Mr. Stead must be distressed to note that it does
not sustain the allegations of barbarity against the British troops. From first to last, says the German Staff, the British acted with conspicuous humanity. In the later stages of the war, when all distinction between Boer combatants and non-combatants had disappeared, it was necessary to use measures which, in the judgment of the German soldier, were justified by military necessity. This vindication of England should be pondered by Count von Bülow, who said it was an insult to the German army to compare its conduct in war with that of the British. But, of course, it is

useless to ask Mr. Stead to ponder anything.



- 1. Provisional 2-Centavos for the New Republic of Panama. 2. Provisional 1 - Centavo for the New Republic of
- Panama.
 3. 1-Cent "Pictorial" Stamp for Madagascar. 4. 2-Ri Korea, Printed in Paris.
- 5. Provisional 10-Cent Bulgaria.
- 6. "Postage-Due" Portuguese 7. 3d. Dominica
- 8. 4-Centavos Argentin
- 4-Cent Mauritius, One of Ninety Thousand accidentally Printed in Reverse Colours; i.e., Stamp Green, Value Purple.
- 10. ad. Bermuda, Bearing Representation of the Floating Dockyard, which has been Adopted as the Arms of the Colony.

 II and I2. New Issue, Mexico.

 I3. 10-Cent Dutch Indies.

 I4. 2ld. Malta.
- 15. &d. King's Head Lagos.

NEW ISSUES OF POSTAGE STAMPS, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN Numbers 8, 11, 12, and 14 were supplied to us by Messrs. Bright and Son, 164, Strand: the remainder by Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., Ipswich.

politics - as

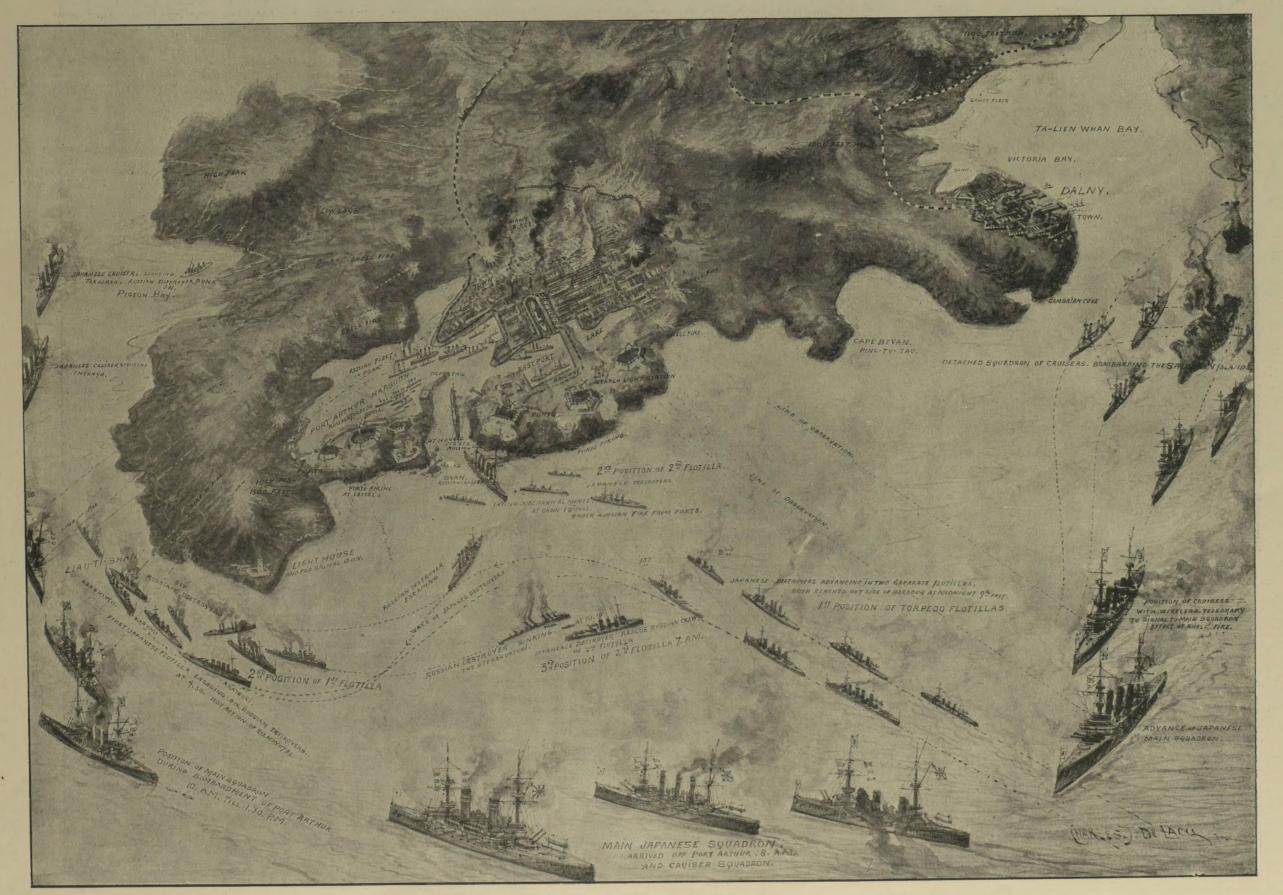
energetic in his

THE MISHAP TO TORPEDO - BOAT No. 60.

Torpedo-boat No. 60, the largest vessel of the Cape Station, met with a mishap while engaged in torpedo practice in False Bay on Feb. 16. The accident took place in full view of the naval station, and all the tugs in the harbour were speedily on the scene; but the vessel was not refloated until twenty-four hours later, when she was safely slipped in the Naval Dockyard for overhauling.

THE GREAT BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR, MARCH 10: THE PROBABLE DISPOSITION OF THE JAPANESE FLEET.

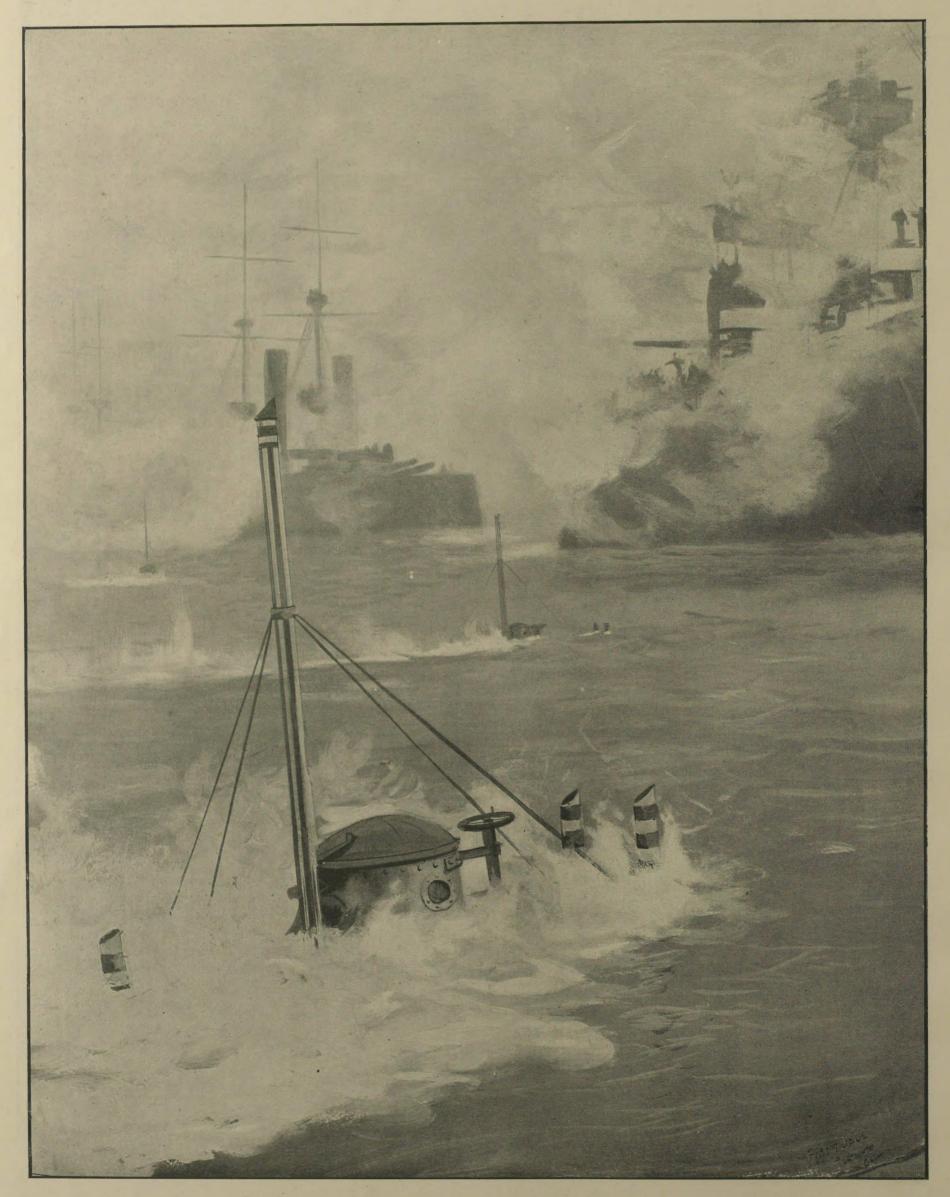
DRAWN BY CHARLES J. DE LACY.



A PLAN OF THE POSITIONS TAKEN UP BY VICE-ADMIRAL TOGO'S MAIN AND CRUISER SQUADRONS AND TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

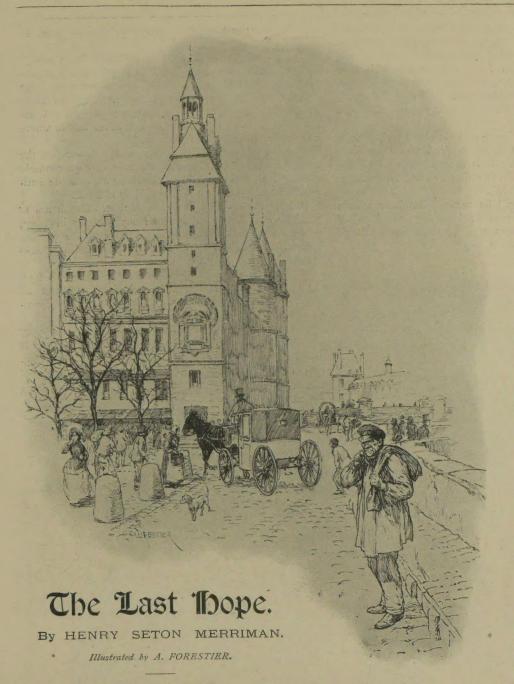
THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUBMARINE WARFARE IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

DRAWN BY F. T. JANE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT PORTSMOUTH.



TORPEDOED! - SUBMARINES RISING TO THE SURFACE TO CLAIM THE THEORETICAL DESTRUCTION OF A BATTLE-SHIP.

The glamour of the unknown, which still hangs over the most modern engine of naval warfare, has lent peculiar interest to the manæuvres carried out before the King, off Sandown, and before the Prince of Wales. The first series of evolutions was entirely tactical; the second is claimed to have ended in a victory for the submarines, which were acting on the defensive; on the third occasion, when they were intended to demonstrate their ability or inability to defend a vital naval arsenal against a fleet-attack, they failed in their object, but succeeded, nevertheless, in proving their utility under certain favourable conditions.



bare table, and John Turner seated at it in a much more comfortable chair than that provided for the client, staring apathetically at a date-case which stood on a bare mantelpiece.

The lady's eyes returned to the portrait on the wall.

"You used to have a portrait of Louis Philippe there," she said.
"When Louis

Philippe was on the throne," admitted the banker.

"And now?" inquired this daughter of Eve, looking at the portrait.

"My maternal aunt," replied Turner, making a gesture with two fingers as if introducing his client to the portrait.

"You keep her, one may suppose, as a stop-gapbetween dynasties. It is so safe — a maternal aunt!"

"One cannot hang a Republic on the wall, however much one may want to."

"Then you are a Royalist?" inquired

Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence. "No-I am only

a banker," replied Turner, with his chin sinking lower on his bulging waistcoat and his eyes scarcely visible beneath the heavy lids.

The remark, coupled with a thought that Turner was going to sleep, seemed to remind the client of her

"Will you kindly ask one of your clerks to let me know how much money I have?" she said, casting a glance not wholly innocent of scornful reproach at the table so glaringly devoid of the bare necessities of a banking business.

"Only eleven thousand francs and fourteen sous," replied Turner, with a promptness which seemed to suggest that he kept no diary or notebook on the table before him because he had need

"I feel sure I must have more than that," said Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence with some spirit. "I quite thought I had."

But John Turner only moistened his lips and sat patiently gazing at the date. His attitude dimly suggested-quite in a nice way-that the chair upon which Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence sat was polished bright by the garments of persons who had found themselves labouring under the same error.

"Well, I must have a hundred thousand francs to-morrow-that is all. Simply must. And in notes, too. I told you I should want it when you came to see me at Royan. You must remember. I told you

"When we were eating a sweetbread aux champignons. I remember perfectly. We do not get sweetbreads like that in Paris."

And John Turner shook his head sadly.

"Well, will you let me have the money to-morrow morning-in notes?"

"I remember I advised you not to sell just nowafter we had finished the sweetbread and had gone on to a crême renversée-very good one too. Yes, it is a bad time to sell. Things are uncertain in France just now. One cannot even get one's meals properly served. Cook's head is full of politics, I suppose?"

"To-morrow morning in notes," repeated Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence.

"Now, your man at Royan was excellent-kept his head all through-and a light hand, too. Got him with you in Paris?"

"No, I have not. To-morrow morning about ten o'clock . . . in notes.'

And Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence tapped a neatly gloved finger on the corner of the table with some

"I remember-at dessert-you told me you wanted to realise a considerable sum of money at the beginning of the year to put into some business venture. Is this part of that sum?'

"Yes," returned the lady, arranging her veil.

"A venture of Dormer Colville's, I think you told me-while we were having coffee. One never gets coffee hot enough in a private house, but yours was all right."

"Yes," mumbled Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence behind

her quick finger busy with the veil.

Beneath the sleepy lids John Turner's eyes, which were small and deep sunken in the flesh, like the eyes of a pig, noted in passing that his client's cheeks were momentarily pink.

"I hope you don't mean to suggest; that there is anything unsafe in Mr. Colville as a business man?"

"Heaven forbid!" ejaculated Turner. the contrary, he is most enterprising. And I know no one who smokes a better cigar than Colville-when he can get it. And the young fellow seemed nice enough.'

"Which young fellow?" inquired the lady

"His young friend-the man who was with him. I think you told me after luncheon that Colville required the money to start his young friend in business."

"Never," laughed Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence, who if she felt momentarily uneasy was quickly reassured. For this was one of those fortunate ladies who go through life with the comforting sense of being always cleverer than their neighbour. If the neighbour happen to be a man, and a stout one, the conviction is the stronger for those facts. "Never. I never told you You must have dreamt it."

"Perhaps I did," admitted the banker placidly. "I am afraid I often feel sleepy after luncheon. Perhaps I dreamt it. But I could not hand such a sum in notes to an unprotected lady even if I can effect a sale of your securities so quickly as to have the money ready by to-morrow morning. Perhaps Colville will call for it himself."

"If he is in Paris-

"Everyone is in Paris now," was Mr. Turner's opinion. "And if he likes to bring his young friend with him, all the better. In these uncertain times it is not fair on a man to hand to him a large sum of money in notes-" He paused, and jerked his thumb towards the window, which was a double one looking down into the Rue Lafayette. "There are always people in the streets watching those who pass in and out of a bank. If a man comes out smiling, with his hand on his pocket, he is followed, and if an opportunity occurs he is robbed. Better not have it in

"I know," replied Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence, not troubling further to deceive one so lethargic and simple. "I know that Dormer wants it in notes."

"Then let him come and fetch it."

Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence rose from her chair and shook her dress into straighter folds with the air of having accomplished a task which she had known to be difficult, but not impossible to one equipped with wit and self-confidence.

"You will sell the securities and have it all ready by ten o'clock to-morrow morning," she repeated with a feminine insistence.

"You shall have the money to-morrow morning whether I succeed in selling for cash or not," was the reply, and John Turner concealed a yawn with imperfect

"A loan . . .?"

"No banker lends-except to Kings," replied Turner

stolidly. "Call it an accommodation."

Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence glanced at him sharply over the fur collar which she was clasping round her neck. Here was a banker, reputed wealthy, who sat in a bare room without so much as a fire-proof safe to suggest riches: a business man of world-wide affairs, who drummed indolent fingers on a bare table-a philosopher with a maxim ever ready to teach, as all maxims do, cowardice in the guise of prudence, selfishness masquerading as worldly wisdom, hard-heartedness passing for foresight. Here was one who seemed to see and was yet too sleepy to perceive. Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence was not always sure of her banker, but now, as ever before, one glance at his round, heavy face reassured her. She laughed and went away, well satisfied with the knowledge, given only to women, of having once more carried out her object with the completeness which is known as twisting round the little finger.

She nodded to John Turner, who had ponderously risen from the chair which was more comfortable than the client's seat, and held the door open for her to pass. He glanced at the clock as he did so. And she knew that he was thinking that it was nearly the luncheonhour, so transparent to the feminine perception are the thoughts of men.

When he had closed the door he returned to his writing - table. Like many stout people, he moved

CHAPTER XXIII. A SIMPLE BANKER.

Mr. John Turner had none of the outward signs of the discreet adviser in his person or surroundings. He had, it was currently whispered, inherited from his father an enormous clientèle of noble names. And to such as have studied the history of Paris during the whole of the nineteenth century it will appear readily comprehensible that the careful or the penniless should give preference to an English banker.

Mr. Turner's appearance suggested solidity, however, and the carpet of his private room was a good one. The room smelt of cigar-smoke, while the office through which the client must pass to reach it was odoriferous of ancient ledgers.

Half-a-dozen clerks were seated in the office, which was simply furnished and innocent of iron safes. If a client entered, one of the six, whose business it was, looked up, while the other five continued to give their attention to the books before them.

One cold morning towards the end of the year Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence was admitted by the concierge. She noted that only one clerk gave heed to her entry, and, it is to be presumed, the quiet perfection

"Of the six young men in your office," she observed when she was seated in the bare wooden chair placed invitingly by the side of John Turner's writing - table, "only one appears to be in full possession of his senses."

Turner, sitting, if the expression be allowed, in a heap in an armchair before a table provided with pens, ink, and a blotting-pad, but otherwise bare, looked at his client with

"I don't pay them to admire my clients," he replied. "If Mademoiselle de Montijo came in, I suppose

the other five would not look up?"

John Turner settled himself a little lower into his chair, so that he appeared to be in some danger of slipping under the table:

"If the Archangel Gabriel came in they would still attend to their business," he replied in his thick, slow voice. "But he won't. He is not one of my clients. Quite the contrary."

Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence smoothed the fur that bordered her neat jacket and glanced sideways at her banker. Then she looked round the room. It was bare enough. A single picture hung on the wall-a portrait of an old lady. Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence raised her eyebrows and continued her scrutiny. Here, again, was no iron safe. There were no ledgers, no diaries, no notebooks, no paraphernalia of business. Nothing but a

[Copyright 1904 by Charles Scribner's Sons in the United States of America.]

noiselessly and quickly enough when the occasion demanded haste.

He wrote three letters in a very few minutes, and when they were addressed, he tapped on the table with the end of his penholder, which brought, in the twinkling of an eye, that clerk whose business it was to abandon his books when called.

"I shall not go out to luncheon until I have the written receipt for each one of those letters," said the banker, knowing that until he went out to luncheon his six clerks must needs go hungry. "Not an answer," he explained, "but a receipt in the addressee's writing."

And while the clerk hurried from the room and down the stone stairs at a break-neck speed,

Loo had not given his decision yet. He had waited a week, during which time Colville had not dared to ask him whether his mind was made up. There was a sort of recklessness in Loo's manner which at once puzzled and alarmed his mentor. At times he was gay, as he always had been, and in the midst of his gaiety he would turn away with a gloomy face and go to his own room.

To press the question would be to precipitate a catastrophe. Dormer Colville decided to go on as if nothing had happened. It is a compromise with the inconveniences of untruth, to which we must all resort at some crisis or another in life.

"I will not be long," he assured Barebone with a gay laugh. The prospect of handling one hundred thousand francs in notes was perhaps exhilarating;

Colville was anxious to return to him as soon as

"It is very kind of you to say that, I am sure," pursued Turner, rousing himself to be pleasant and conversational. "But although the loss is mine, my dear Colville, the fault is mostly yours. You always know where to find me when you want my society. I am anchored in this chair, whereas one never knows where one has a butterfly like yourself."

"A butterfly that is getting a bit heavy on the wing," answered Colville with his wan and sympathetic smile. He sat forward in the chair in an attitude antipathetic to digression from the subject in hand.

"I do not see any evidence of that. One hears of you here and there in France. I suppose, for instance, you know more than any man in Paris at the present moment of the"—he paused and suppressed a yawn—"the—er—vintage. Anything in it . . . eh?"

"So far as I could judge, the rains came too late, but I shall be glad to tell you all about it another time. This morning . . ."
"Yes, I know. You want your money. I have it all ready for you. But I must make out some sort of receipt, you know." Turner felt vaguely in his Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence rose pocket and at last from her chair. found a letter, from which he tore the blank sheet, while his Turner sank back into his chair with lustreless eyes companion, fixed on space. glancing from "No one can wait," he was in the habit of saying, time to time at "better than I can." the window, watched him im-CHAPTER XXIV. patiently.

THE LANE OF MANY TURNINGS.

If John Turner expected Colville to bring Loo Barebone with him to the Rue Lafayette he was in part disappointed. Colville arrived in a hired carriage, of which the blinds were partially lowered.

The driver had been instructed to drive into the roomy courtyard of the house of which Turner's office occupied the first floor. Carriages frequently waited there by the side of a little fountain which splashed all day and all night into a circular basin.

Colville descended from the carriage and turned to speak to Loo, who was left sitting within it. Since the unfortunate night at the Hôtel Gemosac, when they had been on the verge of a quarrel, a certain restraint has characterised their intercourse. Colville was shy of approaching the subject upon which they had differed. His easy laugh had not laughed away the grim fact that he had deceived Loo in such a manner that complicity was practically forced upon an innocent man.

though the actual possession of great wealth would seem to be of the contrary tendency. There is a profound melancholy peculiar to the face of the millionaire. "I shall not be long; for he is a man of his word, and the money will be ready."

John Turner was awaiting his visitor, and gave a large soft hand inertly into Colville's warm grasp.

"I always wish I saw more of you," said the new-comer.

"Is there not enough of me already?" inquired the banker, pointing to the vacant chair, upon which fell the full light of the double window. A smaller window opposite to it afforded a view of the courtyard. And it was at this smaller window that Colville glanced as he sat down with a pause indicative of reluctance.

Turner saw the glance and noted the reluctance. He concluded, perhaps, in the slow, sure mind that worked behind his little peeping eyes, that Loo Barebone was in the carriage in the courtyard, and that

"Seems to me," said Turner, opening his inkstand, "that the vintage of 1850 will not be drunk by a Republic."

"Ah! indeed."

"What do you think?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, my mind was more occupied in the quality of the vintage than in its ultimate fate. If you make out a receipt on behalf of Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence I will sign it," answered Colville, fingering the blotting-paper.

"Received on behalf of and for Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence the sum of one hundred thousand francs," muttered the banker as he wrote.

"She is only a client, you understand, my dear Colville," he went on, holding out his hand for the blotting-paper, "or I would not part with the money so easily. It is against my advice that Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence realises this sum."

"If a woman sets her heart on a thing; my dear fellow . . ." began Colville carelessly.

"Yes, I know-reason goes to the wall. Sign there, will you?

Turner handed him pen and receipt, but . Colville was looking towards the window sunk deep in the wall on the inner side of the room. This was not a double window, and the sound of carriage wheels rose above the gentle continuous plash of the little fountain in the courtyard.

Colville rose from his seat, but to reach the window he had to pass behind Turner's chair. Turner rose at the same moment and pushed his chair back against the wall in doing so. This passage towards the window being completely closed by the bulk of John Turner, Colville hurried round the writing-table. But Turner was again in front of him, and without appearing to notice that his companion was literally at his heels,

he opened a large cupboard sunk in the panelling of the wall. The door of it folded back over the little window, completely hiding it.

Turning on his heel with an agility which was quite startling in one so stout, he found Colville's colourless face two feet from his own. In fact, Colville almost stumbled against him. For a

eyes in silence. With his right hand John Turner held the cupboard door over the window.

"I have the money here," he said, "in this cupboard." And as he spoke a hollow rumble echoing in the courtyard marked the exit of a carriage under the archway into the Rue Lafayette. There had been only one carriage in attendance in the courtyard—that in which Colville had left Barebone.

"Here, in this cupboard," repeated Turner to unheeding ears. For Dolmer Colville was already hurrying across the room towards the other window that looked out into the Rue Lafayette. The house was a lofty one with a high entresol, and from the windows of the first floor it was not possible to see the street immediately below without opening the sashes.

Turner closed the cupboard and locked it without ceasing to watch Colville, who was struggling with the stiff fastening of the outer sash.

"Anything the matter?" inquired the banker placidly. "Lost a dog?

But Colville had at length wrenched open the window and was leaning out. The roar of the traffic drowned any answer he may have made. It was manifest that the loss of three precious minutes had made him too late. After a glance down into the street he came back into the centre of the room and snatched up his hat from Turner's bare

writing-table. He hurried to the door, but turned again with his back against it, to face his companion the eyes usually so affable and sympathetic ablaze

"D-you!" he cried. "D-you!"

And the door banged on his heels as he hurried through the outer office:

Turner was left standing, a massive incarnation of bewilderment, in the middle of the room. He heard the outer door close with considerable emphasis. Then he sat down again, his eyebrows raised high on his round forehead, and gazed sadly at the date-card.

Colville had left Loo Barebone seated in the hired carriage in a frame of mind far from satisfactory. A seafaring life, more than any other, teaches a man quickness in action. A hundred times a day the sailor needs to execute with a rapidity impossible to the landsman that which knowledge tells him to be the imminent necessity of the moment. At sea, life is so far simpler than in towns that there are only two ways-the right and the wrong. In the devious paths of a pavement-ridden man there are a hundred byways: there is the long, long lane of many turnings called Compromise.

Loo Barebone had turned into this lane one night at the Hôtel Gemosac in the Ruelle St. Jacob, and had wandered there ever since. Captain Clubbe had taught him the two ways of seamanship effectively enough. But the education fell short of the necessities of this crisis. Moreover, Barebone had in his veins blood of a race which had fallen to low estate through Compromise and

Let those throw the first stone at him who have seen the right way gaping before their feet with a companion had emerged from the high doorway of the Hôtel Gemosac.

Barebone was so far obeying instructions that he was leaning back in the carriage, his face half hidden by the collar of his coat. For it was a cold morning in mid-winter. He hardly looked up when the handle of the door was turned. Colville had shut this door five minutes earlier, promising to return immediately. It was undoubtedly his hand that opened the door. But suddenly Barebone sat up. Both doors were open.

Before he could make another movement, two men stepped quietly into the carriage, each closing the door by which he had entered quickly and noiselessly. One seated himself beside Barebone, the other opposite to him; and each drew down a blind. They seemed to have rehearsed the actions over and over again, so that

there was no hitch or noise or bungling. The whole was executed as if by clockwork, and the carriage moved away the instant the doors were closed.

In the twilight within the carriage the two men grasped Loo Barebone each by one arm, and held him firmly against the back of the carriage.

" Quietly, mon bon Monsieur, quietly, and you will .come to no harm."

Barebone made no resistance, and only laughed:

"You have come too soon," he said, without attempting to free his arms, which were held as if by a vice at the elbow and shoulder. "You have come too soon, gentlemen! There is no money in the carriage; not so much as a sou."

"It is not for money that we have come, replied the man who had first spoken; and the absolute silence of his companion was obviously the silence of a subordinate. "Though, for a larger sum than Monsieur is likely to offer, one might make a mistake and allow of escapewho knows?"

The remark was made with the cynical honesty of dishonesty which had so lately been introduced into France by him who was now Dictator of that facile people.

"Oh! I offer nothing," replied Barebone. "For a good reason. I have nothing to offer. If you are not thieves, what are you?'

The carriage was rattling along the Rue cobble - stones, and the

inmates, though their faces were close together, had to shout in order to be heard.

"Of the police," was the reply; "of the high police. I fancy that Monsieur's affair is political?"

"Why should you fancy that?"

With his right hand John Turner

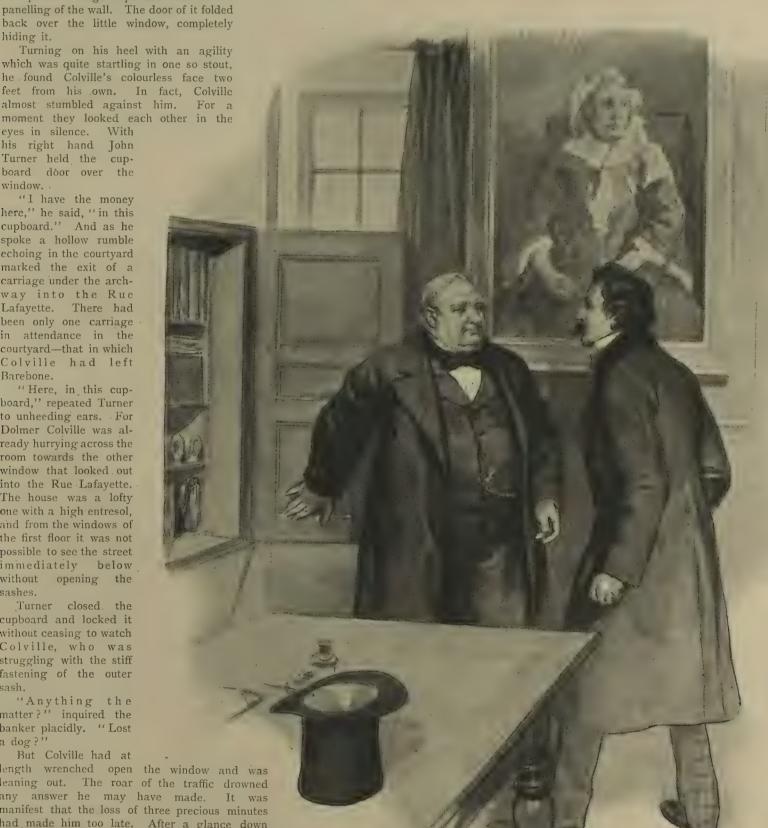
held the cupboard door over the

"Because my comrade and I are not engaged on other cases. The criminal receives very different treatment. Permit me to assure you of that. And no consideration whatever. The common police is so unmannerly. There! one may well release the arms since we understand each other."

"I shall not try to escape, if that is what you mean," replied Barebone, with a laugh.

"Nothing else - nothing else," his affable captor assured him.

And for the remainder of a long drive through the noisy streets the three men sat upright in the dim and musty cab in silence.



hundred pitfalls, and barriers apparently insurmountable, and have resolutely taken that road. For the devious path of Compromise has this merit-that the obstacles are round the corner.

Barebone, absorbed in thought, hardly noticed that the driver of his carriage descended from the box and lounged towards the archway, where the hum of traffic and the passage of many people would serve to beguile a long wait. After a minute's delay a driver returned and climbed to the seat - but it was not the same driver. He wore the same coat and hat, but a different face looked out from the sheepskin collar turned up to the ears. There was no one in the courtyard to notice this trifling change. Barebone was not even looking out of the window. He had never glanced at the face of the cabman whose vehicle had happened to be lingering at the corner of the Ruelle St. Jacob when Colville and his

WITHIN THE JAPANESE MILITARY ENCLOSURE AT TOKIO: RECRUITS FOR THE MIKADO'S ARMY AT DRILL.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TAKEN BY PERMISSION OF THE JAPANESE ARMY STAFF, BY PERCIVAL PHILLIPS, OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT TOKIO.



"COCK-FIGHTING." A POPULAR FORM OF EXERCISE: COMBATANTS AWAITING
THE SIGNAL TO START.



"COCK-FIGHTING": THE MÊLÉE.



REPELLING CAVALRY.



MUSKETRY DRILL.



RAW MATERIAL FOR THE ARMY.



THE AWKWARD SQUAD.



A COMPANY OF RECRUITS AFTER SIX WEEKS' SERVICE.

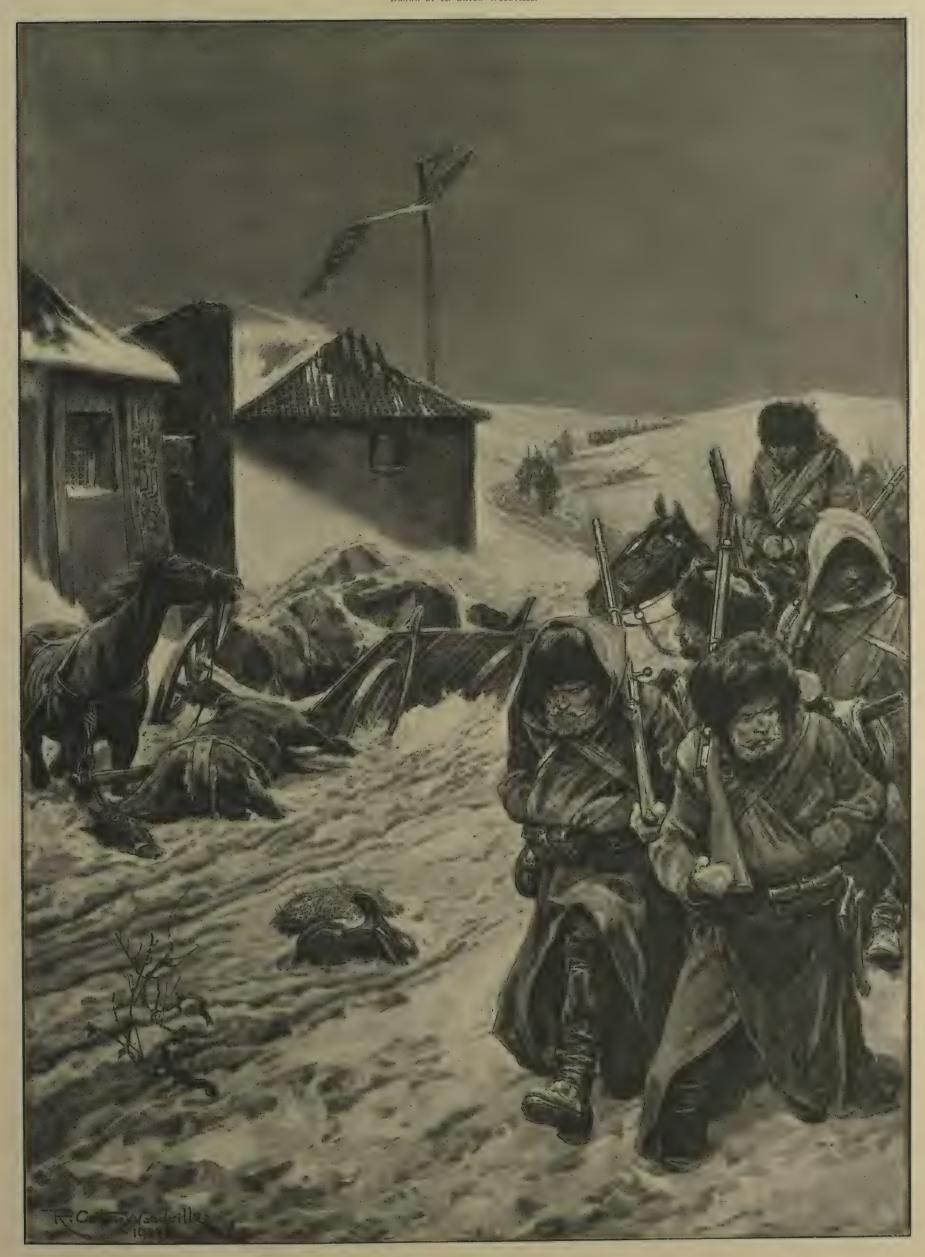


READY TO RECEIVE CAVALRY.

The military enclosure in which recruits for the Japanese army are being drilled at Tokio is jealously guarded from all not on official business. Our correspondent was enabled to take the photographs given above by special permission of the Army Staff. The Japanese army is recruited by conscription. The age liability is from seventeen to forty, as compared with Russia's twenty-two to forty-four.

IN "KING WINTER'S" GRIP: RUSSIA'S NATURAL FOE IN MANCHURIA.

Drawn by R. Caion Woodville.



A WEARISOME MARCH: RUSSIAN TROOPS ADVANCING TOWARDS KOREA.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

RAIN AND HEALTH.

One of the most interesting problems relative to the public health and its maintenance is that connected public health and its maintenance is that connected with the influence upon the public health of the "weather," or, rather, the seasonal variations which are summed up under this term. Long ago Sir Arthur Mitchell, M.D., and Dr. Alexander Buchan investigated the subject of the prevalence of certain diseases at certain periods of the year. Their researches resulted in the definite formulation of views which have since been regarded as of authoritative nature. To select a single illustration of these investigations, it was found that typhoid fever was much more prevalent in the autumn season than at other times. This fact led Americans to term the disease "fall fever." It corresponded in its time of attack with the fall of the leaf. Every other infectious ailment, and other diseases the transled of contactions type illustrate the same not markedly of contagious type, illustrate the same fact—that of extreme prevalence at one or another period of the year.

Doubtless we may refer these facts by way of explanation to the idea that the germs of each ailment select their own season for full development. Microbes being living things, it might naturally be expected that they should exhibit a distinct characteristic of life, in that their special season of growth should in each case be regulated by their own individual laws of development. Climate, soil, and many other conditions must operate to favour growth on the one hand, or to retard it on the other, and so we meet in the case of epidemic disorders with phases similar to those which operate in favouring the fruition of plant life on the one hand, or of arresting it on the other. Knowledge of this kind is highly important, since it gives to sanitarians a certain power of forecasting the probable occurrence of disease. It is also of interest because it demonstrates that weather and health are conditions much more closely related than might be supposed from the side of ordinary observation.

The recent season through which we have passed has proved to be one of the most typical in the sense of the large amount of rainfall it exhibited. It appears that in 1852, and again in 1872, the amount of rain recorded exceeded that measured for Britain in 1903; but the fall of 1903 was still of an amount in the direction of excess sufficient to entitle the year to be marked red in the annals of meteorologists. An inch of rain means a hundred tons of water to each acre of the area for which a calculation is made. If, therefore, the annual rainfall of any spot is set down at twenty-four inches, this implies that 2400 tons have descended during the year on each acre of the recorded district. I suppose the wettest place in England is Scathwaite. There the fall may amount to over 150 inches in the year. In certain Indian districts the fall is estimated at 600 inches per annum.

The mere fact of a heavy rainfall is not in itself a condition necessarily to be regarded as inimical to health. True, collections of subsoil water, dependent upon rainfall, represent factors which do affect the public weal. Dampness of this kind, for example, is known to be related in an intimate manner to the prevalence of consumption and also to the occurrence of rheumatism. Sir G. Buchanan, in this country, and Dr. Bowditch, in America, clearly showed many years ago that where dampness of soil was cured by drainage, the death - rate from consumption declined. In towns and cities where, from one cause or another, such drainage was impossible of execution and attainment, the death-rate in question remained stationary.

It has often been made the subject of remark that of high general mortality. So far, indeed, is this from being the case, that as regards 1903 it can be asserted that it was a year in which the death-rate from infectious diseases at large was practically under the average. It may, of course, be held that other conditions than rejection contributed that the transfer of the contributed that the transfer of the contributed that the contributed th rainfall contributed to this result; but at least that cannot be regarded as an unreasonable argument which considers the excessive fall of r903 as a prominent factor in inducing whatever results are to be recorded during that period in the matter of the public health. Nor are we without certain definite support of the view that an intimate connection exists betwirt rain and health. As has been feedefinite support of the view that an intimate connection exists betwixt rain and health. As has been frequently pointed out, heavy rainfall washes and purifies the air of much of its floating dust, among which falls to be reckoned a certain proportion of disease germs. This dust is washed into the sewers, and passed on to the rivers and seas, and so may be said temporarily to be lessened, with the result of diminishing the rivers of infection to which we are exposed. Again, heavy of infection to which we are exposed. Again, heavy rainfalls flush the sewers, and remove quickly and effectively the refuse and débris which in civilised life represent sources of illness, especially when they are allowed to accumulate near the abodes of mankind.

Against these beneficial phases of rainfall we may require to set off the tendency for subsoil water to increase in amount, and to produce an augmentation of dampness, whilst also the general wetness of air and soil might be regarded as favouring the onset of certain ailments. Only the figures, so far as they go, do not favour the idea that 1903, with all its rainfall, was an unhealthy period. The general death-rate has, indeed, been estimated as one of the lowest which has been recorded. Therefore, amidst much grumbling concerning the inclemency of the weather, and regarding the damage to crops and the shortening of enjoyment out of doors, we may be justified in setting against these privations the fact that heavy rainfall and decrease of Against these beneficial phases of rainfall we may privations the fact that heavy rainfall and decrease of disease are not incompatible or opposing conditions. It may prove to be a dreary prospect, that of seeing each morning break dull and dark, but at least we have our own consolation when "the rain, it raineth every day."

ANDREW WILSON.

CHESS.

To Correspondents. - Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

G C B and P DALY.—The second move in the variation is so obvious, and the error so insignificant, that surely it was not worth writing about. MALCOLM SIM (Twickenham).—Thanks for problem.

F S COLLARD.—We are afraid a great many composers some years ago anticipated your idea of Black checking in his reply, and your problem is scarcely up to our standard on its merits otherwise.

R St. G Burke (Gorakhpur, N.W. India).—In your two mover, if Black play I, K takes Q B P, there is no mate next move.

A G BRADLEY.—Can you oblige us with a fresh copy?

R F (Brondesbury).—We do not know the book. You will find "Chess Openings Ancient and Modern" as good as anything.

Openings Ancient and Modern" as good as anything.

Correct Solution of Profilem No. 3120 received from Charles Field Junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3123 from J W (Campsie), G Stillingflest Johnson (Cobham), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), and Eugene Henry (Lewisham); of No. 3122 from E J Daniell (Gloucester), G A Rothwell (Guildford), Eugene Henry, T Smith (Brighton), Calliope (Wycombe), A G (Pancsova), and J D Tucker (Ilkley).

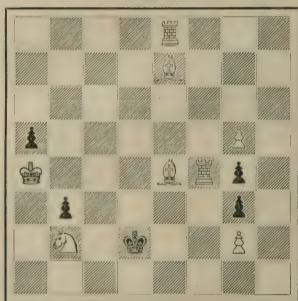
Correct Solutions of Profilem No. 3123 received from F Henderson (Leeds), Clement C Danby, C E Perugini, Rev. J Julivin Smith (H.M.S. Revenge), J D Tucker (Ilkley), G Bakker (Rotterdam), R Worters (Canterbury), Calliope (Wycombe), F J S (Hampstead), Shadforth, A Macdonald (Liverpool), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), G A Rothwell (Guildford), E G Rodway (Trowbridge), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Abert Wolff (Putney), Eugene Henry (Lewisham), Hereward, Laura Greaves (Shelton), Doryman, Charles Nicholson (Buxton), Rev. A Mays (Bedford), Fire Plug, B Cafferata, Thomas Charlton (Clapham Park), Martin F, W d'A Barnard (Uppingham), Sorrento, Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), Reginald Gordon, T Roberts, H L Mann (Clifton), Charles Burnett, J W (Campsie), and H J Plumb (Sandhurst).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3122.-By A. M. SPARKE.

1. R to B 3rd 2. Q, R, or Kt mates.

Any move

PROBLEM No. 3125.—By THE REV. G. Dobbs (New Orleans). BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves

CHESS IN CANADA. Game played in a recent match by telegraph between Messrs. Smith (Winnipeg) and Sawyer (Montreal).

(Ruy Lopez.)							
WHITE (Mr. Smith).	BLACK (Mr. Sawyer).	(Mr. Smith).	BLACK (Mr. Sawyer).				
(Mr. Smith). 1. P to K 4th 2. K to K B 3rd 3. B to K t 5th 4. B to R 4th 5. Castles 6. P to Q 3rd 7. B to K 3rd 8. Kt to B 3rd 9. B to Kt 3rd 10. Kt to Q 2nd Preparing for P to forces are exceedingly general attack. 10. 11. P to B 4th 12. B to Q 5th 13. Kt takes B 14. P takes Kt	MLACK (Mr. Sawyer). Pto K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd Pto Q R 3rd B to K 2nd Castles Pto Q Kt 4th B to Kt 2nd Castles Pto Q Kt 4th B to Kt 2nd Kt to B 4th B 4th Che White Pto B 4th B takes B Kt takes Kt P takes P	WHITE (Mr. Smith). 17. Q R to K sq seems th 18. Q to K 6th 19. K takes Q 20. K R to K sq 21. Kt to B 3rd 22. P to K R 4th 23. P to K K 4 srd 24. P to B 3rd 25. B takes R P The winning stroke now. speedily crumble skilful handling of the 25. 26. R takes R 27. B to Kt 5th 28. B takes B 29. B to K 5th	(Mr. Sawyer). R to B 2nd the natural reply. Q takes Q Kt to Kt 2nd Kt oB 8q P to R 3rd R to Q 8q B to B 3rd R to K 2nd Black's resistance s away under the adverse Knight. R takes R K to B 2nd R to Q 2nd P takes B Kt to Q 3q				
O to Q B 2nd is gener this position, and we s playing it here.	ally a good move in ee no reason for not	30. R to K 2nd 31. Kt to R 4th 32. Kt takes P	K to B sq R to K R 2nd R takes P				
12. B to Q 5th 13. Kt takes B	B takes B Kt takes Kt	27. B to Kt 5th. 28. B takes B	R to Q 2nd P takes B				
playing it here. 15. B takes K B P 16. Q to K 2nd	P to B 4th Q to Q 2nd	32. Kt takes P 33. Kt takes P 34. R takes R	R takes P R to K 4th Resigns.				

CHESS IN MONTE CARLO. Game played in the Tournament between Messrs, Marshall and Mieses,

(Ittle Gumble)							
(Mr. Marshall).	BLACK (Mr. Mieses).	WHITE (Mr. Marshall).	BLACK (Mr. Mieses).				
1. P to K 4th 2. P to K B 4th	P to K 4th P takes P	13. K takes B 14. K takes P	P to Kt 6th (ch) O takes R				
3. Kt to K B 3rd 4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th P to Kt 5th	15. P takes P 16. B to K Kt 5th	R to Kt sq (ch) Q to K 6th				
5. Kt to K 5th 6. B to B 4th	K Kt to B 3rd P to Q 4th	17. Kt to R 3rd 18. Q to K B sq	P to K·R 3rd R takes B (ch)				
7. P takes P 8. Castles 9. R to K sq	B to Q 3rd B takes Kt Q to K 2nd	Only a last resource R to K sq. etc.					
10. P to B 3rd	P to B 6th	19. P takes R 20. K to R 2nd 21. O to Kt 2nd	Q tks Kt P (ch) B to B 4th				
In another game E point Kt to R 4th, moves.	and lost in a few	22. Q takes Q 23. R to K sq (ch)	P to R 3rd P takes Q K to B sq				
11. P to Q 4th 12. R takes Kt	Kt to K 5th B to R 7th (ch)	24. R to K 5th 25. R takes P	B to Kt 3rd Resigns.				

The Rice Gambit Tourney at Monte Carlo resulted in Messrs, Marshall and Swiderski dividing the first and second prizes with an equal score. The play was more interesting than expected, principally because neither pains nor expense had been spared in analysing and developing the variations that arise from this line of play.

ERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,"

ABROAD. Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £2.
Six Months, 198. 6d.; Christmas Half-year, £x 18.
Three Months, 98. 9d. Christmas Quarter, ris. 3d.

scriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, dish money; by cheques, crossed "The Union Bank of London"; or by Post-Orders, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON AND SKETCH, LTD., 198, Strand, London.

RUSSIA'S MAIN ARTERY IN MANCHURIA.

BY ANGUS HAMILTON.

The Manchurian railway will naturally play a great part in the transportation of the troops and supplies to Manchuria. The exact distance from Port Arthur to Manchuria. The exact distance from Port Arthur to Moscow is 5500 miles; from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg is 5900 miles; from Vladivostok to the western frontier of Manchuria at Kaidalovo is 1120 miles; from Dalny to Harbin, where there is the junction for Vladivostok, 560 miles; from Harbin to the western frontier of Manchuria again is 746 miles, the distance from Kaidalovo to Port Arthur being 1300 miles. There are stations every twenty-five miles apart and the from Kaidalovo to Port Arthur being 1300 miles. There are stations every twenty-five miles apart, and the working capacity of the line at the present moment is estimated at four troop-trains every twenty-four hours. A troop-train with supplies complete, including the various impedimenta of the troops, will not hold more than 400 men. If anything, this estimate is a little excessive. From Moscow the dispatch of trains as far as Irkutsk, perhaps, may be as many as twelve to fifteen trains in the day; but beyond Irkutsk the difficulty of crossing Lake Baikal reduces this to three or four at an outside figure every twenty-four hours. The rate of progress of one train on the average of the entire line is less than 200 miles a day. It is, however, entire line is less than 200 miles a day. It is, however, doubtful whether even this distance will be covered daily just now, and it is certain that night journeys

will not be attempted.

For the custody of the line the Russian authorities have enrolled a special force of Railway Pioneers, numbering nearly 30,000 picked men. Of course now, in view of the war, these railway guards will have been doubled, and probably an equal number will have been added to them again in order to ensure its protection. The attitude them again in order to ensure its protection. The attitude of the local population alongside the line is unlikely to cause very much difficulty. It is the wanton destruction by mounted brigands and the attacks which these bands may make upon any isolated post that will be the greatest source of trouble to the Russians. The native population take kindly enough to the Russian occupation of Manchuria, and so long as they are not treated too brutally they will come forward readily with supplies, transport, and animals. A Chinaman will do almost anything for money, and while the Russian authorities may not pay much for what they commandeer, if they pay at all the local people will assist willingly, or, at least, remain quiescent. The villagers are devoted to their fields, and it is incredible that they will desert their homesteads for any very long space. If the their homesteads for any very long space. If the Russian authorities once show that they are anxious to appease native apprehensions, the settlers will remain, nothing causing them to retire, not even the occasional burning of a village. There will be a good many villages burnt in Manchuria, but as both sides may be said to understand the recent in whose centers the results of the results in whose settlers. understand the people in whose country they are oper-

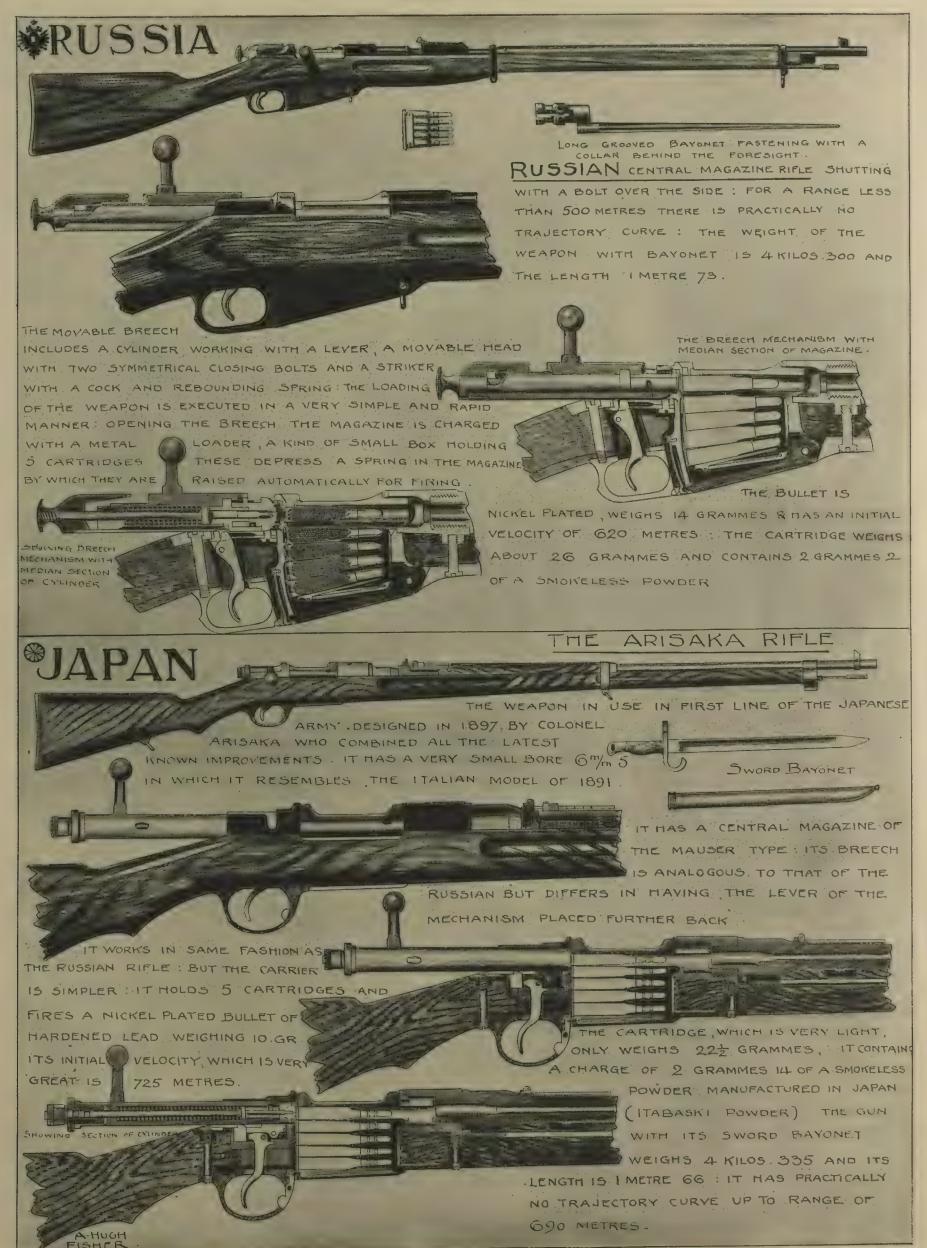
understand the people in whose country they are operating, one can rest assured that, as far as it is possible, "methods of barbarism" will be omitted from the war. The line threads the heart of an agricultural country, particularly in that part officially described as the Chinese Eastern Railway. This is the section which unites Port Arthur with Harbin. The main line, a continuation of the grand trunk system of European Russia, and running from Moscow to Vladivostok, is known popularly as the Trans-Siberian Railway. Harbin and Mukden, the two places about which we have read and Mukden, the two places about which we have read lately, are quite near the Chinese Eastern Railway. Harbin may be said to be placed upon the outer edge of the great Manchurian plain which stretches, monotonously level, from the Liao - Tung Peninsula as far as the Amur River and composes the three provinces of Manchuria. Mukden is well within its centre, a flourishing, populous, old-world city, but, like Cologne, of evil savour. The fields, vast and teeming with life, stretch to the horizon on either side, revealing in their orderly appearance a careful industry and an unceasing labour.

There are villages innumerable on either side of the line; but since the Boxer disturbances a clean sweep has been made for some two hundred yards east and west of the permanent way. Within this area no settlement is allowed, and just as our blockhouses in South Africa were built right alongside the permanent way, so within this little reservation there are to be found only the quarters of the railway forces detailed to grand the line. There are innumerable bridgeto guard the line. There are innumerable bridges and culverts, the security of which has been entrusted to specially selected men. The strength of these pickets varies between five and twenty-five men, although, of course, at the really important bridges an entrenched position, supported by artillery, has been taken up. It is probable that the guards will remain on the line until the land operations have begun, when, according to the plan of campaign they may be withdrawn or their to the plan of campaign, they may be withdrawn or their disposition otherwise altered.

The line has been constructed more with a regard for convenience than mathematical accuracy. It is somewhat unevenly laid and very poorly finished. It is, occurse, a single line, but one, however, which possesses extraordinary siding facilities. The rails are all by they are not fixed on chairs, being merely nailed down with 10 in. nails to the sleepers. In many cases the line threads the level of valleys, and suffers in consequence a liability to inundation at the time of the rains. Again, too, the embankment is weak, while the ballast consists of rock, indifferently broken, thrown loosely between the sleepers. Before the line can be freely used as a channel of communication between Europe and Asia it says in tacilities. The rails are of communication between Europe and Asia, it requires complete reconstruction, and it was upon this gigantic task that the Russian authorities were engaged before the war. Prior to the Boxer disturbances it was quite evident that partial, if not complete, reconstruction of the line was required before it could be put to ordinary commercial trace. mercial uses. In some sections this work had already commenced when the Boxer outbreak removed the necessity of making any further improvements. Since then, time has not been found to attempt more than a patchwork restoration, although just before this present war the decision to push ahead with the reconstruction was attained. War, however, has intervened once again, and the future of the railway is now so obscure that all further work upon it must be indefinitely postpored. further work upon it must be indefinitely postponed.

THE RIFLES OF THE OPPOSING FORCES IN THE FAR EAST.

DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER.



THE RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE MAGAZINE RIFLES.

The Russian and Japanese rifles afford interesting opportunity for comparison. The former is of the old model; the latter, with its small calibre, great initial velocity, and very low trajectory, essentially modern. The rate of fire of the two weapons is the same, but as regards accuracy the Japanese weapon is perceptibly inferior to the Russian, low trajectory, essentially modern. The rate of fire of the two weapons is the same, but as regards accuracy the Japanese weapon is perceptibly inferior to the Russian, more especially at long distances and in wind—a condition brought about by the fact that the Japanese cartridge weighs only two-thirds as much as the Russian.

The chief difference between the two rifles lies in the trajectory.



MOURNING IN JAPAN: A BUDDHIST FUNERAL IN THE STREETS OF TOKIO.

Drawn by H. W. Koekkoek-from a Photograph by Percival Phillips, our Special Correspondent in Tokio.

Japan has two religions—Shintoism, the national religion, of which the Mikado is "Pope, King, and a Deity rolled into one"; and Buddhism, fostered by the usurping Shoguns, or Tycoon Emperors. A Buddhist funeral and cremation are made the occasion of elaborate ceremonial. The body, borne on a kago, or palanquin hearse, is carried to a temple and there laid upon the steps, while the mourners enter to pray—a ceremony followed by the distribution of sweets wrapped in tissue paper. This is in turn succeeded by the cremation, which takes place in a small room some ten feet square, with a cowl or chimney. The less ornamental part of the kago is burned with the body, but the temple-like roof is usually removed before the cremation, so that it may serve again. After remaining for as long as possible inside the crematorium, the mourners join the relations of the deceased in a "wake" already begun by them.



PLIASURL IN JAPAN: BOXES IN THE PIT OF A THEATRE.

Drawn, from Photographs, by W. Russell Flint.

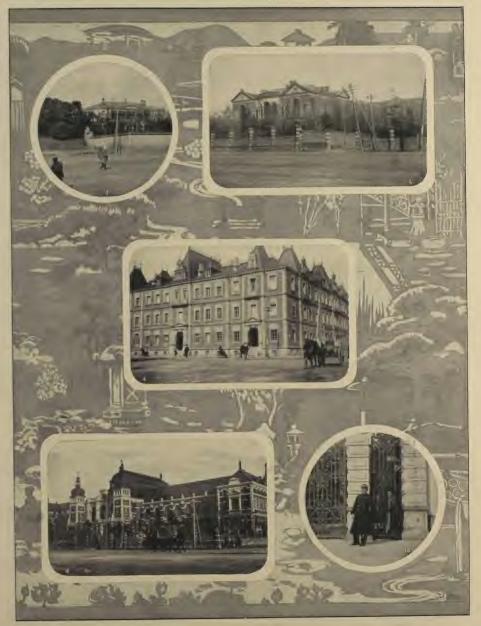
[&]quot;The arrangements of a Japanese theatre," writes Mr. Douglas Sladen in "The Japs at Home," "are simple enough, though rather peculiar. The centre is occupied by a put divided into a number of little partitions about a yard square, reminding one of the gauffre cakes they sell under the Charing Cross Railway Station, or a cabinet for birds' eggs. To get into the inner ones you have to hop over the partitions, a foot or two high: there are no passages. In each partition nut a Japan family, with half the culinary apparatus in its possession." Several of the theatres have revolving stages, by which it is possible to set one scene behind another, and thus save time between the att. The savery it is and the stage effects are more often than not pre-Shaksperian in their surplicate.

EUROPEANISED TOKIO: WESTERN



2. THE ARMY STAFF BUILDING, FROM WRICH THE JAPANESE FORCES ARE DIRECTED.

ARCHITECTURE IN THE FAR EAST.



3. THE RUSSIAN LEGATION. 9. THE SUPREME COURT.

6. TYPICAL OFFICE BUILDINGS.

10. THE GATE OF THE RUSSIAN LEGATION, WITH GUARD.



PAYING OFF OLD SCORES: MANCHURIAN BANDITS ATTACKING RUSSIAN OFFICIALS.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.

THE FORMAL NOTICE OF HOSTILITIES POSTED IN SEOUL.

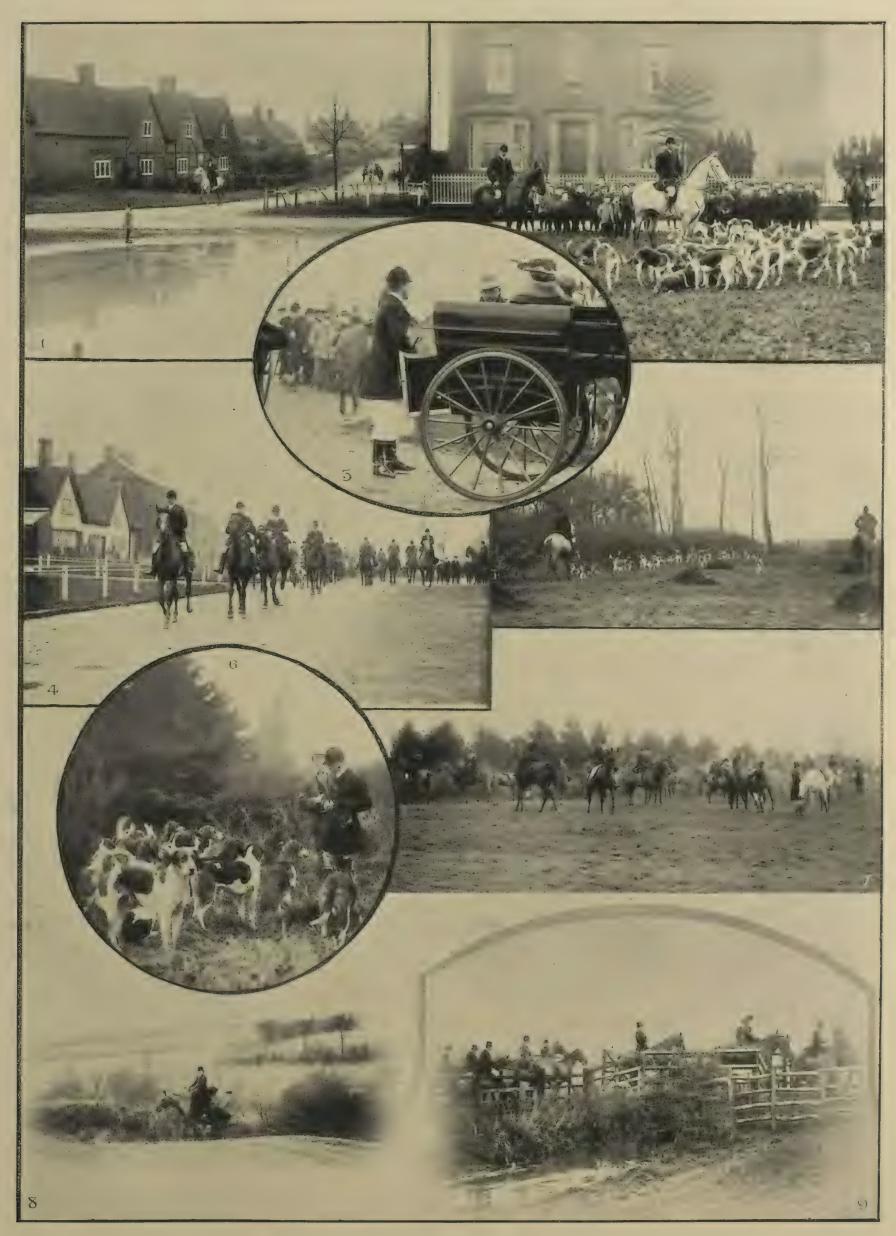
DRAWN FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT IN THE FAR EAST.



KOREANS READING THE JAPANESE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST RUSSIA.

FAMOUS BRITISH HUNTS.—No. X.: THE NORTH WARWICKSHIRE FOXHOUNDS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOWDEN.



- 1. Going to the Meet through Clifton Village.
- 2. HUNTSMAN T. CARR WITH THE HOUNDS AT HILLMORTON.
- 3. THE MASTER, Mr. J. ARKWRIGHT, ARRIVES IN A TRAP.
- 4. ON THE WAY TO HILLMORTON COVERT.
- 5. At Cook's Gorse.
- . 6. A Kill.
- 7. THE FIELD AT COOK'S GORSE-
- 8. WELL OVER.
- o. Crossing a Brook on the Way to Willoughby,

A GEM FROM THE TOWNSHEND COLLECTION PURCHASED FOR THE NATION.



HOGARTH'S PORTRAIT OF JAMES QUIN, THE ACTOR.

Hogarth's portrait of Quin, the actor, bon vivant, and wit, was purchased by Mr. Lockett Agnew for seven hundred and twenty guineas at the sale of the Townshend her looms, and transferred to the trustees of the National Gallery at the same price. James Quin, who was born in 1693 and died in 1766, first took to the stage, according to "The Dictionary of National Biography," in the Smock Alley Theatre, Dublin. His first appearance at Drury Lane was probably in 1714. His first great chance came on November 7, 1716, when Mills, who played the rôle, being taken suddenly ill, he took up the part of Bajacet in "Tamerlane," and acted in a fashion that brought him into lasting favour. Leading parts in tragedy and comedy were freely assigned him. In 1746 he played Horatio in "The Fair Penitent" to Garrick's Lothario and Mrs. Cibber's Calisla; and he was afterwards Garrick's rival for histrionic honours on numerous occasions.

IMPORTANT TO ALL !!!

"The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the World."

"Duty is the demand of the passing hour."-Goethe

Then "Do that liest nearest thee, thy second duty will already have become clearer." - Carlyle

CIVILISATION OF THE WORLD. COMMAND OF THE SEA AND BRITISH POLICY.

BRITAIN MUST EITHER LEAD THE WORLD, OR MUST UTTERLY PERISH AND DECAY AS A NATION.

THE COMMAND OF THE SEA AND BRITISH POLICY.

"AN ISLAND," he pointed out,

"REQUIRED for its PERFECT DEFENCE

THE COMMAND OF THE SEA.

ONE of the CONSEQUENCES of

THE COMMAND of the SEA was that

THE COASTS of the WORLD were peculiarly

TINDER the INFLUENCE of the NATION that

BUT THOUGH the POWER GIVEN

BY the COMMAND of the SEA

WAS SO GREAT,

IT WAS CONDITIONED by a MORAL LAW. THE WORLD WOULD NOT TOLERATE LONG

ANY GREAT POWER OR INFLUENCE

THAT WAS NOT EXERCISED

FOR THE GENERAL GOOD.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE could subsist

ONLY SO LONG as it was a USEFUL AGENT

FOR the GENERAL BENEFIT of HUMANITY.

THAT HITHERTO SHE had obeyed this law we might fairly claim.

SHE had used her almost undisputed monopoly

TO INTRODUCE LAW and CIVILISATION all over the globe.

SHE had DESTROYED PIRACY and the SLAVE $_{\rm TRADE}$

 $\underline{A}\,\text{ND}$ HAD OPENED to the TRADE of ALL $_{\mathrm{NATIONS}}$

 $\mathrm{E}^{\mathrm{VERY}}$ PORT on the globe EXCEPT those that belonged to the CONTINENTAL POWERS.

BUT ALL THIS led to the conclusion

THAT BRITAIN must either LEAD THE WORLD, OR MUST UTTERLY PERISH and DECAY as a

SPENSER WILKINSON'S Address at the ROYAL UNITED

SERVICE INSTITUTE .- ' Spectator.'



WHICH MAY BE PREVENTED.

Read Pamphlet given with each bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

IN LIFE'S PLAY THE PLAYER of the other side TS HIDDEN from us. WE KNOW that His play is ALWAYS FAIR, JUST, and PATIENT, BUT we also know to our COST that He NEVER OVERLOOKS A MISTAKE,-HUXLEY.

> WAR!! Oh, world!
> Oh, men! what are ye, and our best designs,
> That we must work by crime to punish crime,
> And slay as if death had but this one gate?—Byron.

THE COST OF WAR.

"GIVE ME the MONEY that has been SPENT AND I will PURCHASE EVERY FOOT of LAND

I WILL CLOTHE every MAN, WOMAN, and CHILD in an ATTIRE of which KINGS and QUEENS would be proud;

I WILL BUILD A SCHOOL-HOUSE on EVERY HILLSIDE and in EVERY VALLEY over the whole earth;

I WILL BUILD AN ACADEMY in EVERY TOWN and endow it, a COLLEGE in EVERY STATE, and will fill it with able professors;

I WILL -crown -every hill with a -PLACE OF WORSHIP consecrated to the promulgation of the GOSPEL of PEACE;

I WILL support in every Pulpit an able TEACHER of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer the chime on another round the earth's wide

AND the VOICE of PRAYER and the SONG of

SHOULD ascend like a UNIVERSAL HOLOCAUST

WHY all this TOIL and STRIFE?

THERE is ROOM ENOUGH for ALL.

WHAT is TEN THOUSAND TIMES

MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR!

"I WILL TELL YOU WHAT IS TEN TIMES and TEN THOUSAND TIMES MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR OUTRAGED NATURE. SHE KILLS AND KILLS, and IS NEVER THRED OF KILLING TILL SHE HAS TAUGHT MAN THE TERRIBLE LESSON HE IS SO SLOW TO LEARN, THAT NATURE IS ONLY CONQUERED BY OBEYING HER. . . Man has his courtesies of war, he spares the woman and the child; but Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man, with the musket or the pickaxe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the nictorial

THE GREATEST OF ALL EARTHLY POSSESSIONS. CONQUEST!! EMPIRE!!!

'HEALTH is the GREATEST of ALL POSSESSIONS: and'tis a maxim with me that a HALE COBBLER is a BETTER MAN than a SICK KING.'- He level of the land of th

Is Health-Giving, Purifying, Soothing, Cooling, Refreshing, and Invigorating, and will be found a Natural, Simple, and Effective Remedy for

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Gouty and Rheumatic Poisons, Boils, Sleeplessness, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

MERRY HEART GOES ALL THE DAY, A SAD ONE BUT AN HOUR.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' rectifies the Stomach and makes the Liver laugh with joy by natural means. (Or, in other words, Gentleness does more than Violence.) Its universal success proves the truth of the above assertion.

MORAL FOR ALL

"I need not be missed if another succeed me, To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown. He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper, He is only remembered by what he has done."

CAUTION.-Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery-IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

THE COMING UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE: THE RIVAL EIGHTS AT PRACTICE.



THE OXFORD CREW.



THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.



a powerful disinfectant and deodoriser has been incorporated.

Sprinkle it about where a suspicious smell is detectedin lavatories, sickrooms, cesspools, sewers, &c.

for disinfecting & washing bedclothes, bodylinen, bandages, &c, to guard against contagion.

WHERE IS USED IS USED IE.

AND THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE OF INFECTION.

germicide; it is no dearer than soap

paintwork, linoleum, &c.
destroys vermin.

public institutions, for disinfection.



A SOAP, DEODORISER, AND DISINFECTANT

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND.

The name Lever on Soap is a guarantee of purity and excellence.



LADIES' PAGES.

It seems scarcely credible that over forty years have passed since our lovely Queen was a bride. From the first she seems to have easily taken her place as the most beautiful woman "in sight." Royal personages must know that the praise addressed to them is often exaggerated, so that there must be a peculiar pleasure to them in learning definitely that similar admiring things have been said about them in private. Such a discovery is always agreeable, and more convincing than direct praise, because the assurance of sincerity is more complete, and any ulterior motive must be absent. This pleasure Queen Alexandra may be enjoying with regard to her appearance, if her Majesty cares to read the volumes of memoirs that have recently appeared dealing with the period of her early married life. Sir Horace Rumbold's memoirs, for instance, will show a letter of the date of the royal marriage, remarking to his correspondent that though so many of the prettiest women in Society were there, "the Princess was much the most beautiful woman at her own wedding"; and a diarist we find recording that at a dinner-party he "could look at nobody else but the Princess, who was the most lovely woman present."

The hockey contest between the English and Scottish ladies' teams at Richmond, arranged by the All-England Women's Hockey Association, and played to a "gate" of three thousand spectators, was an amusing event. After a well-fought game, played in a snowstorm, and won by England by seven goals to two, the teams were entertained by the Association at dinner at the Criterion, and finished the evening at the theatre. A ladies' dinner is a very modern entertainment, but it goes off right well. The chair was occupied by the President, Miss Faithfull, who proposed the health of the visiting team; the reply was made by the Scottish captain, who assured her opponents of a hearty welcome in Edinburgh next year. On their way up, the Scottish team played against Wales, the weather being as bad as it could be on that occasion also; there the Scottish women won by eight goals to one. The All-England Association requires ladies to play in dresses six inches from the ground, and hat-pins are taboo.

As a matter of fact, the members nearly always play bare-headed; and, as the matter showed, weather is no consideration to them. The organisation of the game is very complete under the All-England Association, and reflects credit on the women who have made it.

There is a possibility that the Women's The hockey contest between the English and Scottish

There is a possibility that the Women's Suffrage Bill may soon come on in the House of Commons, a promising place baying been obtained for it on March 25.

214 108

GOLDSMITHS



The women of Australia having obtained the franchisc for their Federal Parliament, and voted well and with interest at the recent election there, as well as having the suffrage at the State elections in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and in New Zealand, has probably given added force to the plea for similar rights for English-women; the more so as at present the fashion is to pay great respect to Colonial opinion, and to ask the advice of the countries which have given women the suffrage on all points of our national proceedings. In preparation for the coming debate, I suppose, an anonymous paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the women of the State of Colorado, who exercise every franchise, were detected in bribery and corruption at their recent election for United States Congressmen. Readers of the paragraph would suppose that the women voters as a whole, and especially, had been detected in bribery and falsifying the returns. Nothing of the sort is true. Congressman Shafroth, who resigned his own seat to make public the evil methods that prevailed in the election in question, writes to the New York Times: "Not one in ten of those implicated was a woman."

Women voted in large numbers at the London County Council election, when the Progressive party was returned with a majority hardly decreased—the Moderate gain being but two. This result ought to show that it is no more true that "women are all Tories" than the reverse statement would be. But Tories" than the reverse statement would be. But party politics really are not involved in this election. There has been very satisfactory progress in the attempt to make the towns more sanitary and social life better for the poorer classes since the new municipal laws came into force under which women vote; and such efforts have the sympathy of all good women. These results have been attended by a vast, perhaps are a deargeness outlay of public money; and to those even a dangerous, outlay of public money; and to those who know how steadily the women on public Boards are economists, it must appear that the outlay might have been less if women had been eligible for membership of town and county councils as well as being voters.

As a sort of reaction against the long-continued dullness and darkness of the weather, the new materials that are being shown are of the lightest tones or else of a pronounced, vivid colour. This applies to both evening and day gowns, and even at the forthcoming royal Drawing-Room there will be seen more colour than has been the rule for some time. The Duchess of Somerset at her dinner-party the other day wore a gown from Paris of rich flame - coloured brocaded satin, and it was voted to be most effective. Voiles and etamines are the favourite materials for smart frocks for visiting, and they are for the most part shown in delicate tones—duck's-egg greeny blue, golden-tinted chartreuse, almond-green, ripe apricot, dove-grey: the delicate tints seem still at utter variance with the dirty town

LONDON.

Telegrams: "ARGENNON, LONDON."



SILVERSMITHS COMPANY, LTD., 112 & 110, REGENT STREET, (With which is incorporated THE GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, Ltd. (A. B. Savory & Sons), late of Cornhill. E.C.)

Beautiful Furniture at Popular Prices.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WELL MADE, COMFORTABLE, AND ARTISTIC, ADAPTED IN MANY CASES FROM FINE OLD 18TH CENTURY MODELS, IS OBTAINABLE AT WARING'S AT NO GREATER COST THAN THAT OF TASTELESS AND ILL-FORMED FURNITURE. ALL THEIR DECORATIVE MATERIALS ARE EQUALLY ARTISTIC AND EQUALLY CHEAP.

The Man with a Small Income can have a Dainty and Refined Home.





London Galleries-

175-181, Oxford St., & 175, Sloane St.

Also at LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, PARIS, and JOHANNESBURG.



weather, and to buy them now is only "a triumph of hope over experience." Then if we turn a little doubtfully from these light shades we are introduced to rich, full greens these light snades we are introduced to fich, full greens, browns of a golden tone, rose reds, and shot blues and purples. However, lately, a day or two of bright sunshine have aroused our hopes that the clerk of the weather is going to do what Burns hoped an even more redoubtable offender might accomplish—"tak a thocht and mend." It is time for this to occur, indeed, the interest of the interest and the intere for many interests are suffering from the incessant wet

Eagerly did the shopkeepers hail the gleam of brightness on the sunny though cold days of last week, and put forth for our admiration and instruction a variety of spring fashions, and cheerfully did feminine curiosity respond and throng the West-End pavements. Especially striking was the display of artificial flowers, for these are not only to be the chief adornment of hats, but are also to be lavishly used to trim evening dresses. The beauties of nature are wonderfully imitated; no skill can refine upon the richness and harmony of the colouring that the floral world spreads before us, and the height of wisdom and ability is to imitate exactly what is to be seen in the gardens, the hedgerows, or the hot-houses. This is accomplished in many cases so perfectly that the bees might be excused for mistaking the drapers' and milliners' shops for gardens. One window was hung round with trails of blossoms above a parterre of others, and hanging baskets were filled with the larger and richer varieties of drooping plants, including wisteria, laburnum, and orchids, whose rich with the larger and richer varieties of drooping plants, including wisteria, laburnum, and orchids, whose rich tints carried the eye upwards. The pretty little pompon rose that has been so popular for the last two seasons is by no means out of favour. On the contrary, it is promoted to covering completely the crowns of toques and the brims of turbans, leaving no interstice to reveal the net foundations. Orchids, hyacinths, and violets are employed with equal ability to cover shapes; and carnations again do well for this purpose. Floral toques are thus perceived to be a leading fashion for spring.

A hat all of white and purple hyacinths, trimmed only with a few puffings of pale purple tulle, was a most attractive model. A "torpedo"-shape in yellow straw trimmed with many shaded yellow roses and tulle puffings was side by side with another of the same tinted straw and identical shape, but adorned with black ostrich-tips and pink roses. A widebrimmed hat with the crown of rose-coloured gathered tulle sprinkled with silver paillettes had a brim and cachepeigne covered with the tiny Banksia roses and a few green leaves; a long black veil of transparent lace passed over the flowers and draped the glittering crown, the ends left to fall at the back nearly to the waist. A black lace hat, again, trimmed only with black tips, had a lace veil draped gracefully round the brim, caught together at the back with a pretty long jet buckle, and thence left to fall well down over the jet buckle, and thence left to fall well down over the

be assuredly suited.

A SIMPLE EVENING GOWN OF WHITE MUSLIN AND LACE.

shoulders. Another black hat boasts an aigrette of shoulders. Another black hat boasts an algertle of half-a-dozen cream tips, and a veil trimming and fall of ivory-tinted lace. In other hats the veil is arranged to hang over the face to but a little below the eyes, falling all round from the brim of the hat; and then it is thrown over the crown and droops behind as well. We shall be a little shy in London, however, of wearwe shall be a little shy in London, however, of weating such pronounced fashions at first; and the short fall merely over the hair, drooping from the back of the hat like what our ancestresses called "a curtain," will be most chosen at present. The round turban hats have none of this; the falling back-trimming is specially suited to wide-brimmed shapes, and does not agree well with the melon or torpedo shapes, nor with those raised very high at one side. But in shapes there is every imaginable variety, and all tastes and faces can

A hat with falling veil is seen in one of our Illustrations in company with an elegantly designed gown in a light-coloured voile, trimmed with lace insertion and ruchings. A simple evening gown in white spotted muslin, with lace berthe and ruchings of satin ribbon to head the flounces, is the other design depicted.

Messrs. Peter Robinson have been having a very thorough "spring cleaning" at their Oxford Street premises. The whole has been refitted and refurnished in a complete and artistic manner; some departments in a complete and artistic manner; some departments have been afforded increased space, and all that ingenuity and experience can suggest has been done to improve the place for our comfort and convenience. To induce us to go soon to see the new arrangements, they announce a special sale of tempting bargains from Monday, March 21, onward. Spring dress-materials, some worth 7s. 11d. the yard, are reduced to a uniform price of 2s. 6d., and Paris model costumes and blouses, lace, trimmings, and a great quantity of "white" goods are offered at bargain prices in honour of the special are offered at bargain prices in honour of the special

Another rebuilding sale will be in progress from March 14 to 24 only. This is at Messrs. Walpole Brothers' well - known Irish linen house, 89, New Bond Street; and the tablecloths, sheets, and other household linens will share with the ladies' underclothing and lace in great reductions to clear the space for the new arrangements.

> The exhibition of Modern Celtic Art, now open at the Grafton Gallery, Bond Street, W., having aroused much interest, it has been decided *not* to close the exhibition on March 19, as formerly arranged, but to keep it open for a further weeknamely, until March 26.—FILOMENA.



COLD WINDS ROUGH SKINS, Mrs. POMEROY'S LIQUID POWDER & SKIN FOOD SMOOTH SKINS, Clean, Clear, and Healthy. These delightful preparations, pre-eminent for their purity and excellence, 3/6 each, in the United Kingdom, post free; or anywhere 4/6 each, post free, Mrs. POMEROY, Ltd., 29, Old Bond Street, LONDON. Liverpool: 35, Bold St. Dublin: 39, Grafton St. Capetown: 10, Duncan's Building, Shortmarket St. Johannesburg: 12, Imperial House, Eloff St.



HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Macfarlane, Lang & Co.'s

Sample on application.

GLASGOW & LONDON.



"Her face so fair

Stirred with her dream, as rose-leaves with the air."



Of course 'tis. Seary' that makes her fair.

PETER ROBINSON'S

GREAT WHITE

On MONDAY, MARCH 2I, and following days.



No. 6511. "THE INVERARY." Dainty and Reliable.

135 pairs of SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS.

IN WHITE, IVORY, and ECRU, 72 inches wide, 4 yards long. Sale 9/11 Price. Original Price, 12'9 per pair.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION. LETTER ORDERS IN ROTATION.

"FOR THE EMPIRE." EVERY BOY SHOULD SHOOT.

THE "LABALLE"
AIR-GUN.

No. 1 size, 22/6; No. 3, 35/-.

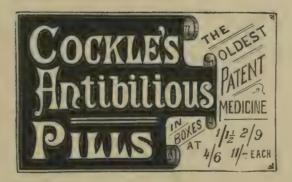
The "LABALLE" Guns are of much sounder construction than the ordinary "Gem" pattern Air Guns, and they shoot with from 30 to 50 per cent, greater force. A "LABALLE" Air Gun is a very suitable Birthday Present for a boy.

TARGET AND ROOK AND RABBIT RIFLES.

gton Pattern Rifles, 12/- and 20/-. Martini Rifles, 27/6, 85/-, 129/-. Other patterns from 70 - to 300/-. 17/2 Remington Rifle made ax consecutive 2 in. Bull's-eyes addes' Match at Aldershot Rifle Meeting, distance on yord-

ery's 400 S Rifle is the most powerful small bore, and has the st range of any sporting or military weapon, and is the most are shooting Rifle ever made. ery's '600 Elephant Rifle is the most powerful obtainable, and s with great accuracy and gives little recoil. ery's are the leading Rifles of the present day both for Targe's Jame-Shooting, and hold the Records for accurate shooting. ce Lists of New and Secondhand Guns and Rifles post free.

W. J. JEFFERY & CO., 60, Queen Victoria Street, K.C., and 13, King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.



THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the Hair from falling off. Restores Grey or White Hair to its Original

Colour.

Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odour.

Is nor a dye, and therefore does not stain the skin or even white linen.

Should be in every house where a HAIR RENEWER is needed.

OF ALL CHEMISTS & HAIRDRESSERS, price 3s. Gd.

NOTICE.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER can be obtained throughout the British Colonies, India, United States of America, &c., &c.



No. 555:

If any difficulty in obtaining supply in any part of the world, please send P.O. or stamps to Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO CO., 44, WORSHIP STREET, LONDON, E.C.

6D. per 10.

4/9 per 100;

1/3 per 25:

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The lafe Archbishop of Rupertsland was of Scottish parentage. His father, Mr. Robert Machray, was an Aberdeen advocate, who was nearly related to Sir Theodore Martin. The Archbishop, who had reached the age of seventy-three, was attacked with symptoms

of paralysis while in England in 1902, but he insisted on returning to his work, and after a gradual failure of strength he passed away last week at Winnipeg. He had held the see of Rupertsland since 1864. His wisdom, zeal, and energy have been of the greatest possible service to the Church in the North-West Territory. Ninc Bishoprics were ultimately carved out of his original sec.

The midday services at St. Paul's Cathedral were fairly well attended during the first four weeks of Lent, although not one preacher of national celebrity is on the programme for this season. Canon Ottlev is to preach during Holy Week, and will conduct the three hours' service on Good Friday. The Bishop of London is no longer available for this duty, as he goes abroad in the Easter holidays.

Dr. Richardson, Archdeacon of Southwark, has resigned this office on account of advancing years. He was ordained in 1842, and has laboured for thirty years in the diocese of Rochester. Dr. Richardson is a broad-

minded Evangelical who has lived on cordial terms with his brethren of all denominations.

The Bishop of Sierra Leone and Mrs. Elwin are staying in England, and the Bishop is likely to be much in request for the May meetings. Canon Smith will act as Commissary during the Bishop's absence.

The Bishop of Burnley is to join the party which leaves England early in May for the Church Mission

in South Africa. There will be thirty-nine clergy in all, including three Bishops.

The late Canon Melville will be greatly missed in Worcester, as he has been a familiar figure in its streets for twenty-five years. Until the age of eighty-nine he was able to take part in the Cathedral services, reading

made the suggestion at the meeting of the ruridecanal chapter, and it was received with warm approval. Among Bristol citizens generally the late Canon's preaching was much admired.

Owing to the trouble with his eyesight, Dr. Horton has been ordered to take entire rest for three months.

The affection from which he

The affection from which he is suffering is, fortunately, painless, and his friends are reassured by the statement of eminent oculists that the sight will probably be fully restored.

The Bishop of Bristol has made an earnest appeal for moderation in discussing the war. He deplores the tendency to treat Russian disasters in the spirit which was so prevalent on the Continent in the early stages of the Boer War. Dr. Browne points out that while sympathy with the smaller of two combatants is natural, our own experience should warn us against carrying this disposition too far.—V.

We understand that Miss Winnie MacEwan has just completed a charming portrait of Miss Constance Ritchie (youngest daughter of the Lord Mayor), whose marriage will take place in the summer.

The Ardeton piano—now introduced to the profession of London for the first time—is the outcome of several years' study and experiment, the definite object being the combination, in one instrument of a perfect

one instrument, of a perfect practice-clavier and pianoforte. It is so distinct and important a departure, and has so many points of superiority over any or all other means of attaining correct technique, as to warrant the critical examination of all progressive musicians. As a practice-clavier, it provides, at will, "up" and "down" clicks, and a touch graded from one to eight ounces; in either case, with or without tone. The instrument is on exhibition at the show-rooms of Chappell and Co., Limited, New Bond Street, London, during March.

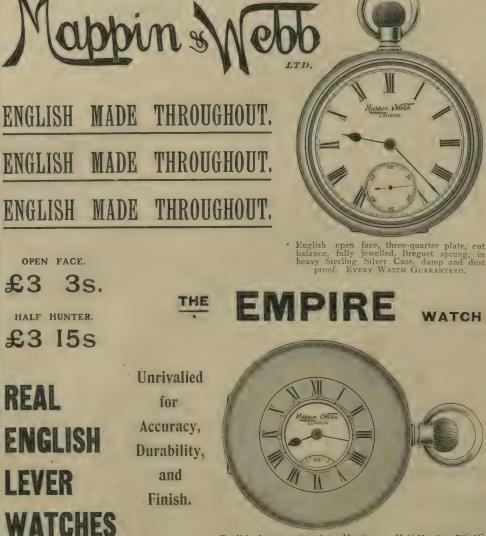


THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO PORTSMOUTH: THE OLD CHURCH AT EASTNEY, WHICH WILL BE REPLACED BY THE EDIFICE OF WHICH THE FOUNDATION-STONE WAS LAID ON MARCH 16.

the lessons in a full, rich, strong voice, in which only a slight quaver betrayed the secret of his burden of years. The late Canon was an intimate friend of Dean Boyle, and also of Lord Sherbrooke and Mr. Gladstone. He was a Liberal in politics, but left Mr. Gladstone on Home Rule.

It is proposed to erect a memorial of the late Canon Ainger in Bristol Cathedral. Canon Prideaux, one of the most popular and experienced of Bristol clergy,





(MAPPIN BROTHERS INCORPORATED.)

MANUFACTORY-The Royal Works, SHEFFIELD.

London

Show Rooms:

MANCHESTER-24-26, St. Ann's Square.

English three-quarter plate, Hunting or Half-Hunting Watch, cut balance, fully jewelled, Breguet sprung, in heavy Sterling Silver Case, damp and dust proof. EVERY WATCH GUARANTEED. 4

220, REGENT STREET, WEST.

2, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.

158-162, OXFORD STREET, WEST.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.

Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.

Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.

Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.

Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.

Invigorating in Hot Climates.

Restores the Colour to Carpets.

Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

Softens Hard Water.

Price 1s. per Bottle. Of all Grocers, Chemists, Etc.

None Genuine without the Signature of Scrubb & Co. on each Bottle.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.



ART NOTES.

The between the season pause in the exhibiting activities of English art is on us. The opening of two large galleries, the British Artists' and the Water-Colour Institute, is all but due; but the last few days have brought forth nothing conspicuous, even in the smaller one-man exhibitions. We must except, however, Mr. Birkenruth's collection at the Carfax Gallery—a collection, by the way, that may be among the latest shown in that interesting little room. Like everything else that is not only old but small, this house is doomed to destruction. For, though not of very great age, it belongs to a time when Englishmen built houses of hardly human There is not a country cottage of the seventeenth century and earlier in which a grown man, or even a woman, unbowed, can enter the rooms without striking his or her head full against the lintel. The interior of the beautiful old houses in Holborn seemed planned for a smaller race than ours.

Mr. Birkenruth's drawings, chiefly of Alpine scenery, show a fine sense of the clear atmosphere and dark

colour combined which few painters have remarked as characteristic of mountains. We have frequent panoramas of sunset, prospects of snowy peaks, all brilliant with colour, but seldom a record of the peculiar blackness which fragments or remains of snow produce in many kinds of weather and at many hours of the day. There is a singular beauty in this depth of tone; a depth of tone as unlike as possible to the depth of twilight effects, fog effects, or rain effects familiar to the plains. And Mr. Pirkenruth has rendered not only its truth, but its beauty, especially in a fine drawing of the Engadine.

Two very fine small drawings by M. Rodin were sold at Willis's Rooms during the week, in the midst of a collection of less than mediocre interest. One of these, with the artist's title, "L'Etoile," is of great beauty and power—distinctively a sculptor's drawing, extraordinarily expressive in form, having in it the very weight and drawn of life iteals.

The prices of modern pictures of a fashion that seems to belong to the period before the last, and to

be twice old-fashioned, and yet not old, seem to be A few years ago, everything unexpectedly recovering. A few years ago, everything before the day of Burne-Jones and the Grosvenor Gallery ran down the scale of prices to the meanest figures; and it needed some courage for a collector to own that the had, and liked, a Landscer. But the pictures of the late Mr. Walter Dunlop and of Mr. H. M'Connel have fetched prices that mark the customary reaction. It might have been fairly surmised that for Faed, for Erskine Nicol, and for other clever painters of the Scottish anecdote there would be a failure of the general law, and that no reaction would come to pass. But "The Lease Refused," by Erskine Nicol, bought for 315 guineas, and the same painter's "Good News," for 240 guineas, tell over again the old story of rotation of tastes.

At the same sale Millais' "Caller Herrin'" fetched the splendid price of 1500 guineas, John Phillip's "Water-Drinkers" the sufficient sum of 950 guineas; for the "Ewes and Lambs near the Coast" of that very uninteresting painter, E. Verboeckhoven, was given 235 guineas. To Mr. H. W. B. Davis, Mr. Leader,



THE RHINE FALL.

Near NEUHAUSEN.

SWITZERLAND.

Europe's most beautiful and largest Waterfall.

450 metres above sea. Superior climate: "BELFAST HOUSE." Established 1766. beautiful country. Admirably adapted for beautiful country. Admirably adapted patients completing a cure and as health resort generally.

STREAM BATHS. PARK and FORESTS.

SCHWEIZERHOF

PENSION.

Comfortable House (First-Class).





CIGARES DE JOY.

Success. 2/6 Box 35 S.W., and all Chemists

C. Brandauer & Co.'s Ltd. CIRCULAR POINTED These series of SEVEN PRIZE Pens neither scratch nor spurt. They glide over MEDALS the roughest paper with the ease of a soft lead pencil. Assorted Sample Boxes, 6d., to be obtained from all Stationers. If out of stock, send 7 stamps to the Works, BIRMINGHAM.

London Warehouse: 124, NEWGATE STREET, E.C.









MARIANI WINE, THE BEST AND SUREST TONIC RESTORATIVE

CENERAL DEBILITY, EXHAUSTION & WANT OF ENERGY.

Delivered free from Wilcox & Co., 49, Haymarket, London, S.W.; or of all Chemists and Stores.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WALPOLE BROTHERS, Ltd., respectfully inform their Patrons and the Public that on account of building operations about to be commenced to enlarge their Business Premises, 89 and 90, New Bond Street, W., they will, for Ten Days only (March 14 to 24 inclusive), hold

SPECIAL

at considerably reduced prices, of

TABLE LINEN,

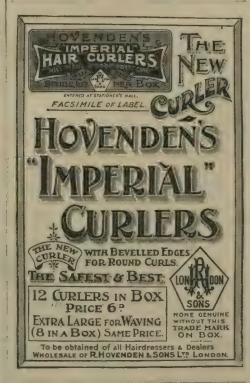
LINEN & COTTON SHEETS, PILLOW COYERS,

And all goods liable to injury from unavoidable dust and disturbance.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

A catalogue for this occasion will not be issued, but patterns may be had on appointation.

89 & 90, New Bond Street, W. (Two doors from Oxford Street)







"THE LARGEST DRESSING-BAG MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD."



LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

188, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W., & 125-6, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BENGER'S FOOD can be enjoyed and assimilated when other foods disagree. It forms a delicate and highly nutritive cream, rich in all the elements necessary to maintain vigorous health, but entirely free from rough and indigestible particles, which often produce irritation in delicate stomachs.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

suce for Fish. Game

ARDS STREE

The two Sauces of To-Day



CHEF SAUCE

is a rich fruity Sauce of recent introduction; it will be found unequalled with all kinds of hot and cold Joints, Cutlets, Curries, &c Prepared by

E. Lazenby & Son, Ltd.

18 Trinity Street, London,

S.E.

LAZENBY'S SAUCE

has for more than 100 years been considered the finest and most delicate Sauce for all kinds of Fish, Game, Steaks, &c.

Mr. W. Dendy Sadler, and others, who seem naturally to group together, was paid the honour of prices hardly lower than their works brought at the time of their highest popularity.

A name welcome and recurring in the catalogue of the Painter-Etchers is that of Mr. Hugh Fisher, who contributes to the current exhibition no fewer than ten etchings. All these display appreciation of the convention of the needle, and, unlike many of the more elaborate plates commonly shown, are etchings in the proper sense of the word—etchings that bear somewhat the same relation to painting that shorthand bears to same relation to painting that shorthand bears to the same relation to painting that shorthand bears to the fully written word. Excellent in its brevity of expression is "Milan, the Columns of San Lorenzo"; and again, for the suggestion of light, the "Alps, from Balcony, Rigi Kulm." Interesting, too, is another branch of Mr. Fisher's work—his animal studies. The "Study of a Long-Eared Owl" is full of observation, not of the caged and sullen bird familiar to most of us, but of the fierce and open-eyed creature, that bears its prey—a most dejected mouse creature, that bears its prey-a most dejected mouse-

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Royal Midhurst Sanatorium has been the recipient of a complete equipment of the Vacuum Cleaner plant, accepted on its behalf by the King from the British Vacuum Cleaner Company.

Sidmouth, south-east Devon, famous as the first seaside resort visited by Queen Victoria, then seven months old, has numerous claims to notice. Not the least of these are its admirable situation, its equable temperature, and its excellent bathing facilities. "There are other places where warm sea-baths can be obtained," writes applied to the town: "it is only at Sidmouth that a culogiser of the town; "it is only at Sidmouth that sea-water is to be found administered on the principle of the Aix massage douche for chronic rheumatic and gouty conditions; that sea-water is diluted and charged with carbonic acid so as closely to resemble the Nauheim waters; that there are abundant facilities for applying sea-water in the treatment of children's complaints as the waters of Bricous-Biarritz or Rheinfelden are employed." To these attractions there has now been added a splendid new establishment, the Victoria Hotel the property of the Sidmouth Hotels Victoria Hotel, the property of the Sidmouth Hotels

Company; a handsome and spacious structure which occupies a commanding position on the Esplanade, close to the sea, which nearly every window overlooks.

The well-known engineering firm of Graham, Morton, and Co., Limited, Hunslet, Leeds, has just received a series of noteworthy orders. Forty-seven girder bridges required for the Bengal and North-Western Railway are to be supplied by the firm; Messrs. J. and J. Charles-worth, colliery proprietors, of Wakefield, have ordered a complete coal-screening plant; the Great Northern Railway Company has bought nine bridges for erection between Boston and Grantham; and the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Company has ordered two bridges for London. The first - mentioned contract occasioned some smart work, the whole of the 265 girders forming the bridges having to be finished within fourteen weeks.

Three of the four drawings of the new buildings opened by the King on the occasion of his recent visit to Cambridge, reproduced in our issue of March 5, were taken from photographs by Mr. J. Palmer Clarke, Post Office Terrace, Cambridge.





They TOUCH the

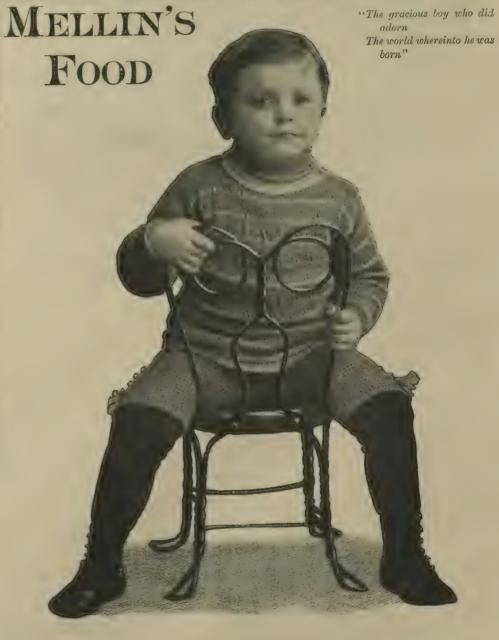
SALLOW SKIN

Genuine Wrapper Printed on

WHITE PAPER, BLUE LETTERS.

LOOK for the Signature. Security port

Small Pill. Small Dose.



KENNETH LESTER Fox, Three and one-half years old

We tried nearly every other infant food known, and none of them seemed to agree. Finally we called a doctor, who commenced to use Mellin's Food for him. He immediately began to gain, and has been very healthy ever since. KENNETH'S FATHER.

> Sample sent post free on application. MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.



MACASSAR OIL UNSURPASSED

Use it for your own and your children's hair and you will find it Preserves, Nourishes, Enriches and Restores it more effectually than anything else. Golden Colour for fair or grey hair.

Bottles, 3/6, 7/-, 10/-. Sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.



A TINY BIT,

A LITTLE RUB,

G SHINE

Is the way with

METAL P

Does not injure any metal, however delicate, or skin of user, and, unlike the liquid metal polishes, which contain naphtha, Globe Polish is non-inflammable. RAIMES & CO., Ltd., Tredegar Road, Bow, London, E., and Stockton-on-Tees.





OCOLA

A high-class Milk-Chocolate sold at the same price as ordinary kinds.

A Pure and Delicious Sweetmeat.

Sold by all Confectioners in 1d., 2d., and 3d. Cakes, and in Boxes of Croquettes. Sole Agent (Trade only), HENRY COURTIN, 90-91, QUEEN STREET, LONDON.

Insist upon having a Blue Wrapper.





WHLLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 2, 1902) of Sir John Voce Moore, Lord Mayor of London in 1899, of 28, Russell Moore, Lord Mayor of London in 1899, of 28, Russell Square and 35, King William Street, who died on Feb. 12, was proved on March 7 by James Moore, Henry Dowson Moore, and Arthur Burrows Moore, the sons, the value of the estate being £57,004. The testator gives £2000 each to his sons James, Henry Dowson, and Arthur Burrows; £3000 and 1000 shares in Moore Brothers, in trust, for his sons John Voce; £3000, in trust, for each of his sons William Nathaniel, Ernest Albert, Aslett Herbert, and Thomas Ridgway; £1000, in trust, for his daughter Mrs. Lucretia Ridgway; £arlow, this provision to be in addition to the settlement already made for her; £500 to his sister Martha Ann Baldwin; £100 each to his nephews Aslett and Henry Baldwin and Frederick and Rupert Moore; his presentation silver jewels and testimonials, in trust, for presentation silver jewels and testimonials, in trust, for his children and his sister; and other legacies. Subject to a sum of £6000 being set apart for ten years for family purposes, he leaves the residue of his estate to his sons.

The will (dated April 30, 1903) of Mr. Thomas Shiels, of 7, Carlton Terrace, Edinburgh, a director of the De Beers Company, who died on Feb. 11, was proved on

March 5 by William Greenhill, Edmund Robert Tymms, and Charles Ansell, the value of the estate being £751,118. The testator gives one quarter of his property to Charles Ansell; one eighth to his sister Ellen Shiels; one eighth, in trust, for his sister Mary Anne Galbraith; £25,000 each to William Greenhill and Edmund Robert £25,000 each to William Greenfill and Editivity Robert Tymms; £5,000 to Alice Tymms; £15,000 each to Catherine Walker Aitken and John Caverhill Shiels; £1000 to William Holmes; £25,000, in trust, for the children of James Greenhill; £20,000, in trust, for the children of David Marshall; £15,000 each to Margaret Greenhill and Margaret Marshall; and £25,000 each to George Augustus Mankiewicz and Phineas Tallerman. The residue of his property he leaves to his executors.

The will (dated May 26, 1902), with three codicils (dated May 26, 1902, and Oct. 22 and Dcc. 7, 1903), of Mr. John Groome Howes, of 48, Porchester Terrace, W., Kingscliffe, Northampton, and St. Paul's Churchyard, who died on Jan. 6, was proved on March 4 by Percy John Howes, the son, and George James Gribble, the executors, the value of the estate being £541,933. The testator gives the furniture at his town house, £2000 the use of, or the rents and profits of, his property at Kingscliffe, and, during her widowhood, the income from

£200,000, or from £100,000 should she again marry, to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Helen Howes; £2000 each to his children; his property at Knebworth and £60,000, in trust, for his daughter Helen Maude; £60,000, in trust, for his daughter Ethel May; £35,000 to his son Sidney Gerald; various shares in public companies to his sons Percy John, Arthur George, and Walter John; £500 each to the Commercial Travellers' Schools, the Linendrapers' Institution, the London Porters' Benevolent Society, and the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools; and very many small legacies. On the decease of Mrs. Howes, he gives the Kingscliffe property to his son Arthur. All other his property he leaves to his sons in equal shares. sons in equal shares.

The will (dated Dec. 28, 1897) of Clarence Edward, Lord Graves, of Alter Terrace, Monkstown, Cork, who died on Jan. 29, was proved on March 5 by Katherine Frederica, Lady Graves, the widow, and Edward Hobson, the executors, the value of the estate being £54,191. Subject to legacies of £500 to his wife and £100 to Mr. Hobson the testator leaves all his estate and effects, including a sum of £10,000 over which he has power of including a sum of £10,000 over which he has power of appointment, in trust, to pay the income to Lady Graves for life, and then in equal shares for his daughters.

MERRYWEATHERS' 'VALIANT'

For COUNTRY HOUSE FIRE PROTECTION.



The EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE for Connoisseurs.

NESTOR GIANACLIS, CAIRO.

IMPORTED in Two Qualities, SURFINE and EXTRAFINE. Spécialité Gold Tipped KING and QUEEN Cigarettes.
sts and Stores throughout the World, and 10, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

D'ALMAINE'S (Estd. 119 years) PIANOS and ORGANS. REDUCED PRICES. Carriage Free.

SPI-CIAL," model 124 gs. "DUCHES" model 23 gs.
FINSBURY model 15 gs. "DUCHESS" model 23 gs.
FINSBURY" model 15 gs. "WAVERLEY" model 30 gs.
VeADEMY" model 19 gs. "ORPHEUS" model 30 gs.
vears' warranty. Lasy terms arranged. Full price paid will be owed within three years if exchanged for a higher class instrument
Organs from 5 guineas.
D'ALMAINE (F-std. 13) years), 91, Finsbury Pavement, City.
Open till 7. Saturdays 3

HOOPING COUGH. CROUP.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.

THE celebrated effectual cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria Street, London, whose names are engraved on the Government Stamp.

MERRYWEATHERS, 63, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.



OLDEST & BEST KNOWN PLACE FAVOURED BY ENGLISH FAMILIES.

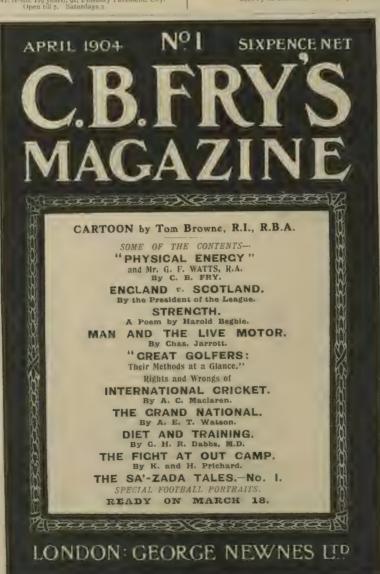
SEASON ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Unrivalled in cases of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC CATARRH, &c.

akey's "WELLINGTON" nife Polish

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

by these CIGARETIES. All Chemists, or Post Free WILCOX & CO., 40, Haymarket, London, S.W.

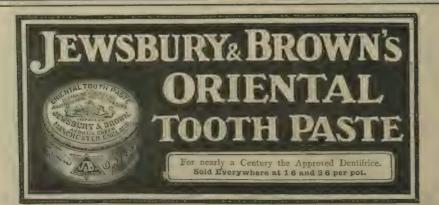








ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.





Make a Mental Note that

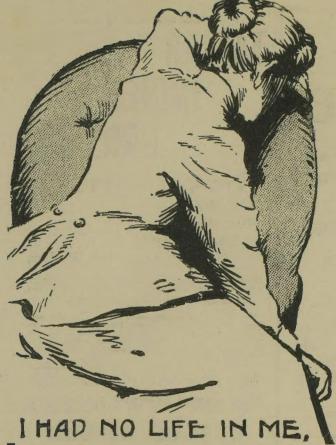






Is the FINEST COMBINATION OF PURITY and FLAVOUR.





agma

You read with deep sympathy of the ravages of famine in India. Did you never think that thousands of people in Britain are suffering from famine,

and probably you amongst them? Every person who has anæmia has really a famine in the body. Anæmia is a condition in which the blood is devoid of the power to nourish the body, and every organ is starved, no matter what amount of food is taken. The face becomes pale, or turns slightly green. Every effort causes fatigue. You walk up two or three steps and you feel your heart beating more rapidly than it used to do when you had run up a whole flight.

Climbing a gentle slope makes you "out of breath."

You fancy this or that food, and when it is brought turn from it with nausea. You feel tired out, yet can't sleep. At night you go to bed weary, in the morning you get up-still weary. This is the result of famine or anæmia. Every organ is telling you of its weakness. Nature has provided a remedy in certain vegetable essences, and those essences are contained only in Bile Beans. When these are applied in cases of anæmia, famine is ended. Thousands have proved this.

Amongst them Miss A. THOMLINSON, of Eliza Ann Street, Rochdale Road, Manchester.

"I had no life in me," said Miss Thomlinson to a "Manchester Chronicle" reporter; "m" blood seemed to have turned into water, and the colour of my skin was almost green. I was more dead than alive, and I could not

possibly have kept my place had it not been for the willing assistance of my companions, who lost no opportunity of helping me in my work. I began to loathe my food; it was labour for me to stand up, and my face became disfigured with dark red spots as large as a sixpence. I kept taking the prescription of my medical attendant with very little relief.

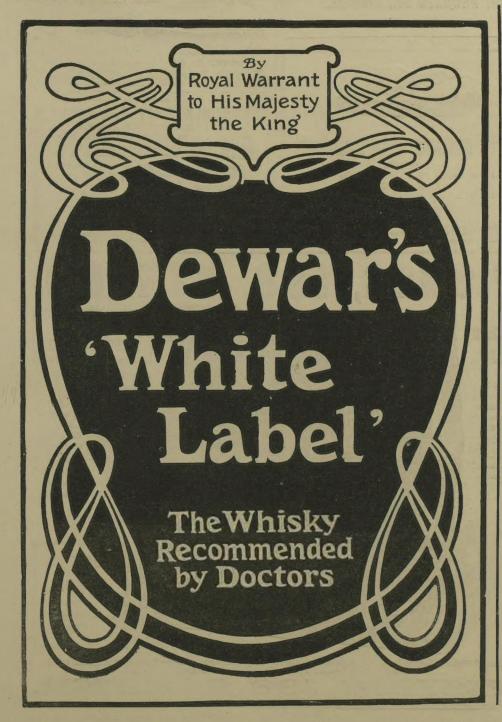
"I went to Blackpool for a week, and the change did me a little good, but after I came back home I was as bad as ever. Work was now out of the question, and my face became so bad with the blotches that I was

Bile Beans for Biliousness are the safest family Bils Beans for Biliousness are the safest family medicine, and a speedy and permanent cure for Headache, Constipation, Piles, Cold, Liver Chill, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver Troubles, Bad Breath, Indigestion, Palpitation, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Dizziness, Buzzing in the Head, Debility, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Anamia, Pimples, Blood Impurities, Skin Eruptions, and all Female Ailments. Of all Medicine Vendors, or post free from the Bile Bean Manufacturing Co., 4, Red Cross Street, London, E.C., on receipt of price, is, i\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; or large family size, 2s, 9d, per box (2s, 9d, size contains three times is, i\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.).

ashamed to go into the street. The languor was so overpowering, and the shortness of breath so distressing, that I thought the end must be very near. At this time Bile Beans for Biliousness were brought under my notice, and I sent for some. The first box did me some good, so I bought more. Slowly the disfigurement disappeared, my appetite returned, and my blood became richer. I persevered with the medicine, and I steadily regained my strength, until I was well and hearty, and delighted in my work. My recovery is solely due to Bile Beans. They have restored me when at death's door, and I shall never cease to be grateful to them for my cure."

MEDICINE FOR THE







250,000 FREE COPIES



Postable Wood and Iron Build-ings, Poultry Appliances, Kennels, Heat-ing Apparatus, Sundries, &c.,

published, which has cost several thousand pounds produce, containing 416 pages, fully illustrated, a bound in cloth. We shall have much pleasure forwarding to all applicants a copy, post free.

WILLIAM COOPER'S CATALOGUE

Contents of Sections.

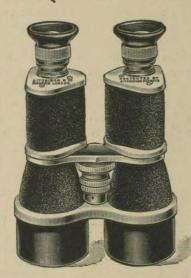
- I. Conservatories, Greenhouses, Vineries,
- 2. Portable Wooden Buildings, Photographic Studios,
- 3. Incubators, Foster Mothers, Poultry Houses and
- 4. Rustic Work, Houses, Arbours, Tennis Houses,
- 5. Iron Buildings, Churches, Chapels, Mission Rooms,
- 6. Kennels, Portable Kennels, Span Roof and Lean-to,
- 7.-Heating Apparatus, Heaters, Oil and Gas, Boilers
- 8. Horticultural Timber, Sashbars, Styles, Capping,
- 9. Horticultural Manures, Fertiliser, Insecticides,
- 10. Horticultural Sundries, Lawn Mowers, Garden

WILLIAM COOPER. 747a, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.



Prepared at Seeger's Hair Dye Laboratory, Berlin, "Seeger'01" far surpasses HINDES (CURLERS). LTD.,

THE AITCHISON PRISM FIELD GLASSES



The Novelty of the Season. MADE IN LONDON.

LARGE OBJECT GLASSES, GIVING MORE LIGHT, VARIABLE DIAPHRAGMS.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS. Made in our own Factory in London.

No.	6,	Magnifying	6	Diameters,	£5.	
99	8,	,,,	8	,,	£5	10s.
99	10,	,,,	10	99	£6.	
	12,	**	12	**	£6	10s.

SIR DAVID SALOMONS, Bart., writes:—"Feb. 19th, 1904. I am keeping the glasses (No. 8, Aitchison Prism Binoculars). They pass a large amount of light, and focus objects very distinctly. The diaphragms I find very advantageous."

T. R. CLAPHAM, Esq., F.R.A.S., Anstwick Hall, Lancaster, writes:—"Jan. 27th, 1904. I am more than pleased with the Prism Binocular (No. 8, Aitchison's Patent). The enlarged object-glass is, of course, a great acquisition as a light-gatherer."

CAPT. NOOTT, Royal Artillery, Lydd, writes:—"Nov. 6th, 1903. The Prismatic Glasses (No. 8, Aitchison's Patent) are very satisfactory."

WHY BUY FOREIGN PRISM BINOCULARS WHEN THE "AITCHISON," LONDON-MADE, IS CHEAPEST & BEST?

ILLUSTRATED LIST POST FREE.

AITCHISON & CO.,

Opticians to H.M. Government,

428. STRAND; also at 46, FENCHURCH ST.; 281, OXFORD ST.; 6. POULTRY; 47, FLEET ST.; and 14, NEWGATE ST., LONDON.

The special amalgam of steel renders imitation impossible, and makes it the

FINEST SHAVING IMPLEMENT IN THE WORLD.

THE TENSION STROP, a perfect Razor Sharpener, 2/- and 3/6 each.



None genuine unless bearing the registered Trade-Mark, "THE MAB."

PRICE. Black Handle 2/6 | Ivory Handle 3/6
PAIR IN CASE.
Black ... 7/6 | Ivory 9/6

"MAB" CO., 73, NEWHALL ST., BIRMINGHAM. A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take.

INDIEN GRILLON,

CONSTIPATION,

Hæmorrhoids,

Bile, Headache,

Loss of Appetite,

Gastric and Intestinal Troubles.

67, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE RD., London, S.E. Sold by all Chemists .- A Box 2s. 6d.

The Lancet, Oct. 12, 1889, says: "The medicament most pleasant to children, the Tamar Indien, is absent. An aperient which is as good as a bonbon from Boissier or Siraudin is so typical of French refinement and elegance in the little things of life that it certainly should have held a prominent place."

75 PER CENT. FUEL SAVED

"WILSON" PATENT PORTABLE

35 GOLD and other MEDALS and AWARDS.



Durable, Economical, Simple, and Efficient Range in the World.

They require no fixing, cannot get out of order, will Cure moky Chimneys, have Larger Ovens and Boilers than any thers, and consume their smoke. Inspection Invited.

THE WILSON ENGINEERING CO., LTD., 259, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

THOMAS TURNER & CO. MAKE THEIR OWN STEEL



IVORY, 6s. 6d. BLACK, 4s. 6d.
Send for Free List of Cases. From all Dealers, or write direct
Makers, T. TURNER & Co., Suffolk Works, Sheffield, who will supp
through nearest Agent. Askfor "Encore" Pocket and Table Culler

ROBINSON & CLEAVER, LTD., BELFAST, And 155 to 170, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

Manufacturers to His Most Gracious Majesty the King, IRISH Collars. Gentlemen's 4-fold, from 4/11 per doz. Cuts for Ladies or Gentlemen, from 5/11 per doz.

COLLARS, CUFFS, Shirth Long 4-fold SAMPLES & PRICE AND SHIRTS.

BY SPECIAL





To H.M. THE KING.

THE . . COMPRESSED AIR CARPET AND TAPESTRY CLEANING CO.,

Brook Green, W., and 135, Victoria St., S.W.

Telegrams: "Purifying, London."

Telephone:

288 Westminster.

FISHER, 188, STRAND.

LADY'S EIFFEL.

the Silver Fittings Handsomely SIRJOSHUA REYNOLDS Celebrated



Fittings Handsomely

> REYNOLDS Celebrated

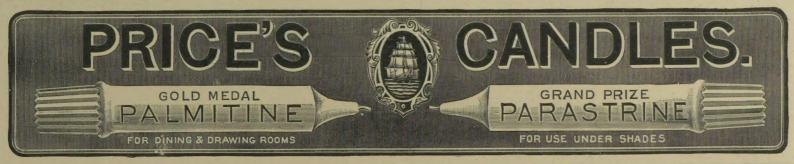
The Original Firm.

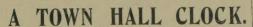
Established 1838.

One of Fisher's Latest Designs. A Charming Case. Real Crocodile. Silver Fittings throughout of the beautiful Cherub Design. Eminently suitable for a Wedding Present.

SHER, 188, STRAND.









THE BOAT RACE.

TI & ZAMBRA'S



Celebrated Binoculars

> Unrivalled for and Definition.

THE LADY'S FIELD GLASS.

In Aluminium. Covered with Pigskin or Calf, in Sling Case to match.

This is a very handsome little Glass, and is quite suitable for Theatre also.

Illustrated Price Lists Free by Post to all parts of the World. GOERZ, ZEISS, and other PRISM GLASSE kept in STOCK.

NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA. Branches-45, Cornhill; 122, Regent Street.

The late Earl of Beaconsfield,

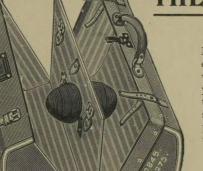
Sir Morell Mackenzie,

Oliver Wendell Holmes,

Miss Emily Faithful,

The late Gen. W. T. Sherman,

and many other persons of distinction have testified to the remarkable efficacy of



THE LADY'S HAT CASE.

THE NEW SHAPE.

It is narrow at the top, and therefore convenient to carry. Very light. You can carry it yourself while others are looking for a porter, and thus catch your train or boat. You can take it with you in the train and put it on the rack, instead of having it smashed up in the luggage van. It will carry two picture hats, or one hat and blouse, &c., &c. It is the very thing you want.

Prices 18/6, 22/-.

S. FISHER, 188, STRAND.



ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,

BRONCHITIC ASTHMA, HAY FEVER, and INFLUENZA.

"The Lancet."—"A convenient and valuable remedy."
Dr. Thorowgood,—"Pure spasmodic Asthma and Asthma due to
mphysema of the lungs with co-existent bronchitis alike appear to me d., 4s. 6d. and 1rs. per Box, of all Chemists; or from the eter for the amount in stamps or P.O.O to any country within

R. HUGGINS & Co., Chemists, 199, Strand, LONDON.



England's Greatest Tenor

* * EDWARD LLOYD

Has Sung for the Gramophone.

Mr. EDWARD LLOYD wrote as follows:

regulared to have an SKIPPERS HILL, bread made of my March 32 1904. rosic believing the sexult would be The Grams phone Co lit. martiste. I am I must confess to you Lowerer absolutely It'l no iten the Satisfied with the Lecosts and an content that Grandplone was such a scientific and musical future generations his trument. nor that shall produce my torce Such trades had been by the Francoplone. hada in the stream of sound beapso ductions I had hatherto [dinar Thered.

The Word
"Gramophone"

is NOT a generic term applicable to all Talking Machines. It describes a scientific sound-reproducing instrument made only by the Gramophone and Typewriter, Ltd., of 21, City Road, London, E.C.



Photographed by .

Mr. Edward Bloyd has made the following Gramophone Records:

GC 3-2024. I'll sing thee songs of Araby (Clay).

GC 3—2026. The Holy City (Stephen Adams).

GC 3—2027. The Death of Nelson (Braham).

GC 3-2028. Alice, where art thou? (Ascher).

GC 3-2029. Yes, let me like a soldier fall (Wallace).

10 in. Records,

5S. each.

On receipt of a Postcard we will send Catalogues of Gramophones and Records, and the Name and Address of the Nearest Dealer in our Gramophones, Gramophone Records, and genuine Gramophone Needles, sold only in metal boxes with our Trade Mark Picture, "HIS MASTER'S VOICE," on the lid.

THE GRAMOPHONE & TYPEWRITER, LTD., 21, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

And at Berlin, Hanover, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Brussels, Amsterdam, Milan, Lisbon, Sydney, Calcutta, Barcelona, Cape Town.

Circumstances alter cases.
Hinde's Wavers alter faces.

real hair
savers. WAVERS

For YOUR COLD use

"SILKY-FIBRE"

ASEPTIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Destroyed after use, stay infection: savetwaching 36 Plain, singly folded, in Patent Case, 16.; roo Medicated (fine of Fucalyptus), 2s. 6d. At Clientists, &c. of Patentees—

The Toilet Novelties Co., 5, Unity Street, Bristol.



